The New-York Times.

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VOORHEES AT HOME.

Speech at Terre Haute Yesterday on National Politics.

He Declares Himself a Thorough and Consistent Democrat.

The Absurd Claims of the Tammany Candidate Exposed.

Greeley Shown to Have Completely Indorsed Grant's Administration.

Failure of the Democratic Party Assured Should They Nominate Him.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 25.—Hon. D. W. VOORHEES, in accordance with previous announcement, this evening addressed a large audience in this city on the political issues of the day. He was received with much enthusiasm by the people, and spoke substantially as follows:

I thank a kind Providence that I am once more in the midst of my neighbors, and that, face to face with them, I am permitted to speak for myself. I thank you, too, for the warm affection with which you have welcomed me home now, as heretofore. At last there is one spot of clear sky, and the quiet stars of good omen are shining over our heads. One of the highest duties of a Representative is to render an account of his official conduct to those whose agent and servant he is. This obligation I have always met in the past, and I am here again to meet to-night. I believe in the will and in the power of the people, and if I have betrayed or deceived them let them condemn me without hesitation and without mercy. If, on the other hand, I have been faithful to the principles on which you have elected me five times to Congress, I know that I will not appeal to you in vain to stand by my side and uphold the cause which is yours as well as mine. I do not speak as a candidate again for your suffrages either now or hereafter, but rather as one who cherishes your respect and confidence as above all price, and who will defend his rights to them under all circumstances, and to the utmost extemity. For nearly ten years, I have represented a noble, brave, intelligent constituency. I have been sustained by you in sunshine and in storm, because I distinctly advocated and firmly adhered to certain principles of government which I thought to be right, and opposed others which I thought to be wrong. The Democracy of this district agreed with me on these questions or they would not have voted for me. A man in public life is tried by the principles he advocates, and to which he has devoted his life. If my constituents have become personally attached to me, it is because of the consistent record I have made in accordance with their own solemn and conscientious convictions of right and duty. This is the only true and firm basis of concord and sympathy between an intelligent and honored people and their Representative. You and I have been united in doctrine, and hence we have been united in heart and action.

HE IS CONSISTENT IN HIS PRINCIPLES.

Democrats of Vigo County, Democrats of the Sixth District, with whom I have so often struggled against heavy odds and through weary toil to hard-won victories, have I since we last met, by word or act, been false to the high trusts you have placed in my hands? That is the question I am here to answer, and in making that answer I have neither epithet nor abuse to hurl at my adversaries. I have the advantage of them in the truth of my position, and consequently my temper is better than theirs. They, who conscious of being in the wrong, always got angry first, and destitute of argument they at once resort to denunciation and slander. As to the imputations that have been cast upon my motives in regard to my recent speech in Congress against the nomination of Mr. GREELEY by the Democratic party, they will receive no reply from me. They need none here, and if the whole tenor of my life will not silence such aspersions, no word will here. I have long since adopted as a maxim that a public man cannot be killed except by his own fault. If he is in reality free from blame, he will be vindicated. Calumnies may for the time being be heaped upon him, but he will survive them if his conscience is pure. The shameless falsehoods, therefore, that have been hurled at me in this connection will soon rot and be forgotten.

DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Again, however, I ask the Democracy and Conservatives of this district, who have heretofore supported me upon principle, whether I have justly forfeited their confidence in the course I have taken in regard to a Presidential nomination at Baltimore. Let us look at the facts and survey the political field in a candid spirit—candid with our own breasts and candid with each other. When a considerable number of Republicans, dissatisfied with the present Administration, inaugurated an independent movement and called the Cincinnati Convention, it was most natural that the Democratic Party should watch with deep interest a proceeding so likely to divide and overthrow the party in power. I have even hoped, as I did most sincerely, that this Convention might have wisdom enough to present as his candidate some one whose devotion to the liberty of citizens, whose knowledge of the powers of the Government, State and Federal; whose attachment to revenue reform and equal taxation, whose opposition to the absolute political and social equality of the white and black races, whose support of the interests of the laboring classes, and whose consistent magnanimity toward the South, shown in his disapproval of the present outrageous legislation which is ruining her, would enable us also to nominate him in a National Democratic Convention, thereby combining all the elements of opposition to one of the worst Administrations ever known in American history.

HOSTILITY OF THE CONVENTION TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

This might have been done if the Cincinnati Convention had been differently composed. If instead of vain conceit there had been more sound sense; if instead of regarding the Democratic masses as a disorganized mob ready to fall in with and follow any little squad that came marching by, they had looked upon them as they are, the truest, bravest, purest, most conscientious voting population on earth; tried in fires seven times heated in the past, facing persecution and death, not for office, place or favor, but for the faith that was within them. Was there any such conception of the character of Democrats shown at Cincinnati by the men who now demand your votes. On the contrary, the bare presence of a Democrat in the city at that time was regarded by the managers of the Convention as an insult, and he was warned away with hoots and cries, as a spotted leper would have been of old from an assembly of purified Jews. Every suggestion, however remotely or respectfully made by Democrats who hoped for a union for the overthrow of the Grant dynasty, was recoiled from with aversion and disgust as if it contained the contagion of small-pox. Who will deny a word of this? Even one of the most distinguished gentlemen who was himself before that Convention as a candidate, put it in writing that it was not essential to nominate with reference to the Democratic vote, as it was secure because it was helpless. Have three millions of honest men sunk so low as to tamely submit to this treatment, to open scorn and studied insult, to the blows and cuffs which a spaniel receives. For my own part I will not. From my mother's breast I drew in no such spirit of degrading humility. But if the tone and temper of that Convention were hostile to the Democratic Party, how shall I characterize the nomination itself? I was in my seat at my desk in the House when it was announced that HORACE GREELEY had been nominated for the Presidency. It no more occurred to me that he or the men who had nominated him would have the brazen audacity to expect Democrats to support him, than it did that the disciples of the Christian religion would turn away from their faith an hour and worship Mahomet as the prophet of God. I congratulate myself and my friends about me that the unexpected folly of the Convention at Cincinnati had opened to us a sure and easy road to victory and to the restoration of good government. I knew Gen. GRANT would be nominated at Philadelphia, and then the Republican Party would be torn in twain, each wing under a powerful Radical leader, one the founder of the party, whose pernicious ideas called it into existence, and has filled the statute books with all the corrupt and unconstitutional legislation now to be found there; the other a production of war, ignorant of the principles of government, and in the hands of the most reckless and unscrupulous managing political cabal known to history since the reign of CHARLES II., of England. I had heard that a house divided against itself could not stand. I saw the house of my political adversary divided against itself, and I knew from the rules of the wisest ancient philosophy that it could not stand. I did not see that my own house was divided against itself, and I saw no reason why it should be. I knew we had votes enough to beat the Republican Party thus disunited. I believe we could beat GRANT with a pure and qualified statesman, even if he was alone in the field. He is not strong before the people if he was confronted by a candidate who had not advised and indorsed his entire policy, as Mr. GREELEY has.

REASONS FOR REJECTING MR. GREELEY.

I was not, therefore, bowed down when I heard from Cincinnati. My face was rather lifted up and brightened with hope, and I talked, and wrote, and telegraphed in the tone in which I am talking to you now, taking for granted that Israel would go to her tents and display her honored flag. I recalled the fact that Mr. LINCOLN was elected because two Democrats were running, and I was convinced, as I still am, that we had a better opportunity for success than we had known since PIERCE was elected twenty years ago. The path of duty and of policy was the same, our party principles and our party policy conjoined. They were identical. You can hardly imagine, therefore, the feeling with which I saw certain uncertain newspapers hauling down Democratic names at their mastheads and placing in their stead the name of one who has more fairly earned and more fully enjoys the hostility and aversion of the Democratic Party than any other man in the United States, and that I know is a strong statement, while GRANT and MORTON and their coadjutors are in existence. Impartial history, however, will sustain me in it. For thirty years, commencing far back, when these gray heads before me were black and young, and continuing until within the last three weeks, there has been no form of coarse, brutal and infamous assault which HORACE GREELEY has not made on the Democratic Party in the aggregate and in detail en masse and individually. His malevolence has been unceasing, unsparing, and universal. He has raged everywhere for objects of his hatred and vindictive abuse. He has not hesitated to call our foremost men, like HORATIO SEYMOUR, liars and villains and traitors. He has also singled out the people in private life and denounced them as ignorant, sordid and vicious for selecting Democratic officials. One of his special callings for years has been to assail the constituents of gentlemen who voted against his heresies in Congress. Our own extensive and magnificent district has often received his maledictions because I represented it and always denounced his favorite theories. In his estimation a majority of this noble population of two hundred and fifty thousand, extending nearly two hundred miles up and down one of the oldest and wealthiest and most cultivated valleys west of the Alleghany Mountains, is sunk in ignorance and wallowing in mire because they do not look at public questions as he does and elect a man to Congress to record his edicts. If I should labor to make such a man the Democratic candidate for the Presidency I would feel that I had indeed betrayed you.

GREELEY'S ANTI-DEMOCRATIC PROCLIVITIES.

But let us make a still closer examination of Mr. GREELEY as a proposed candidate. I do not object to him as a Republican candidate. He is the best embodiment of the principles of radicalism now living. Republicans can vote for him consistently, and ought to. He is an older and far abler Republican than GRANT. He was a violent Republican when GRANT was a Buchanan Democrat in St. Louis. I commend GREELEY, therefore, to his own party, but how can mine support him? Sometimes a man is supported for a small office on purely personal grounds, simply because he is an amiable and worthy man, with good qualifications for the position. Such motives alone, however, never governed the choice of President, who, to a vast extent, shapes the whole policy of the Government for weal or woe. There is nothing, however, in Mr. GREELEY'S personal traits and peculiarities to commend him for the high position to which he aspires. On the contrary, a man personally more unfit to fill the office of Chief Magistrate of this mighty Government was never mentioned in connection with it; but, when distinguished gentlemen are mentioned in connection with that lofty station, their principles determine the suffrages of an enlightened people more than anything else. Tried by this standard, HORACE GREELEY irresistibly repels every Democrat in the United States. What is he for, and what is he against at this time? One of the living issues that has been before Congress during the whole of the present session, is Mr. SUMNER'S Civil Rights bill. It establishes by law and enforces with heavy penalties of fine, damages and imprisonment the absolute and unqualified equality of the blacks with the whites in every school-house, seminary, college, church, tavern, boarding-house, railroad car, steam-boat, theatre, circus, stage-coach, in the United States. After a long contest and much debate this most odious measure, injurious to both races, passed the Senate on two different occasions. Senators MORTON and PRATT both voting for it on the yeas and nays. I thought of making an issue against these two Senators before the people of Indiana during the coming canvass, on account of these votes, in which they so grossly misrepresented the sentiments and wishes of the people of the State; but Mr. GREELEY warmly indorses this measure, and if I supported him, how could I censure the Indiana Senators? A bill substantially the same as that which passed the Senate has been before the House for months past, and the Democratic numbers under the lead, on that subject, of that very able, reliable and upright statesman, CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, have resorted to every method known to parliamentary law to prevent its passage. Mr. GREELEY is so much in favor of the principles which it contains that within ten days after his nomination he went into a negro church at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and there declared them as his own, with especial emphasis in behalf of mixed schools. What harmony there will be between the entire Democratic side of the House in Congress and their candidate, if Mr. GREELEY should be nominated at Baltimore, on the point of equality in the schools. Let me call the especial attention of the poor and laboring classes to its workings. You must rely on the common schools. You are not able to take your children out of them; you cannot send them away as a rich man can his. This kind of legislation, therefore, mainly affects you. You must school your children with the negroes or not at all. I would provide schools for both races, but apart from each other. I would deprive no human being of the opportunities for learning, but, if history has recorded any one lesson for our warning in more striking colors than any other, it is the evil which follows the close contact and social mixture of different and distinct races. Such a policy elevates neither and finally degrades both.

PROTECTIVE POLICY OF THE CINCINNATI CANDIDATE.

Mr. VOORHEES then took up the question of the tariff, and asked whether it was a live issue or not at this time in the American mind. For weeks past Congress has been engaged upon it, and the laboring people of the country have been hoping for a reduction of the high protective tariff taxation on all the necessaries of life. The Democratic members and Senators in Congress have been earnestly struggling to obtain this reduction. Mr. GREELEY, on the other hand, has labored in season and out of season for more than a quarter of a century to fasten all the robberies of high protection on the industry of the land. The public opinion which has culminated in such legislation is more the offspring of his lifetime work than of any other man in America. The farmers, the mechanics and the laboring classes generally are now paying over four hundred millions a year to the manufacturing monopolies of the country, not one dollar of which goes into the public treasury, all of which is the clear gain of capital from the toil and sweat of labor. This appalling fact has been again and again demonstrated year after year in Congress and out of it, and cannot be successfully disputed. We, as Democrats, have denounced this vast system of plunder from the birth of our party to the present hour. We arraigned the old Whig Party on it, and we have fought the Republican Party inch by inch upon it. We have shown that every five years the oppressed and outraged labor of this goodly land pays enough in the increased cost of living, owing to a high protective tariff, to liquidate the national debt, not a dollar of which is ever applied to that or to any other public purpose, yet we are now asked to support for the Presidency the man who has always said and now says that this monstrous system of licensed pillage is right. He is known as far as the keels of commerce extend, and wherever the plow turns a furrow as its boldest and most avowed champion in the world.

IS HE FALSE OR FICKLE.

It is claimed, however, in some quarters that he has changed his position on this great question, that he has agreed to leave it to the people. My answer to this is brief. A man of mature age changing the deliberate and intense convictions of his whole life for the sake of an office, whether high or low, is a miserable spectacle. If Mr. GREELEY has done so it proves him to be dishonest and unworthy of confidence. If he is capable of doing violence to his conscience for the sake of the Presidency, he will betray the people if he is elected, if he should be again tempted as he is now. But in fact there is no change announced. He does not say that he has been wrong, and ask pardon of the laboring masses for assisting to rob them. He graciously condescends to say that if elected he will allow the people to make their own laws on this subject. I was under the impression that this had always been their right. I believe that no Administration has ever tried to take it away from them, but we all know the immense power which the favorite views of the President has over every other department of the Government. His messages to Congress teem with them. They make themselves felt in his private utterances. Those who seek his patronage commend themselves by echoing them. Mr. GREELEY will fill his Cabinet with those who think as he thinks. His Secretary of the Treasury will believe religiously in high protection and a high tariff tax on woolens, linens, salt, coal, iron, steel, and all other prime necessities of the people. To suppose otherwise is to admit that Mr. GREELEY would sell his dearest principles for place and power. No. We should have a high protective-tariff administration, and the Democratic Party would be in solid opposition to it on thatpoint, as well as all others of importance, in less than ninety days after it commenced.

ON CENTRALIZATION.

Mr. GREELEY'S ideas in regard to the distribution of power between the Federal Government and the States was next discussed: "We have a law of Congress providing that the local elections of the States, in precincts numbering a population of twenty thousand and over, shall be subject to the control and inspection of United States officers, and whenever these officials deem it necessary, subject also to the control of United States troops. No worse law than this ever menaced the liberties of the people. It is the direct offspring of the lawless and unholy spirits of despotism. It is the boldest step ever yet taken in the destruction of local self-government. It was ostensibly aimed at the people and the States of the South, but it assails the very foundations of American liberty in every section. I regarded its enactment with horror and dread, as did the entire Democratic Party and Press of the country. What more sinister legislation ever disgraced the worst days of Rome or the most revolutionary times of France? The bayonet at the ballot-box, the cannon at the voting-place. All this is authorized now by law, and Mr. GREELEY was one of its loudest and sternest advocates. He urged its enactment upon Congress with all the power of his influential journal. Has he recanted? Has he asked for its repeal? Nothing of the kind. Has the Democratic Party abated its hostility to it? I think not. But Mr. GREELEY went even further than this in his notions that the Federal Government may totally destroy local self-government. Two years ago, when the Republican Party suffered a defeat in the State of New-York, he clamored for a law of Congress similar to the one I have just mentioned to be applied to the voting precincts of the Empire State without reference to the number of population. These facts are so well known that I only allude to them here and now for the purpose of asking whether a man with such ideas of the powers of the Federal Government can be consistently and honorably the candidate of the Democrats? Would such monstrous doctrines be in their proper place at the head of the Government? Is a man to be trusted by the people who entertains them? Should HORACE GREELEY, with such views, be made Commander in Chief of the army? Is such statesmanship what the country needs and what the people demand? It is the worst that was ever proclaimed; the most dangerous ever promulgated in American history. I appeal to the honest heart and candid judgment of the country to bear witness to the truth of what I say. What would the great men of other days say to such doctrines? Where would JACKSON, and BENTON, and SILAS WRIGHT, and CLAY and WEBSTER stand in regard to making the man President who entertains the notion that the Federal Government can authorize the United States Army to conduct and govern all the elections of the people. It is a mockery to ask. May their immortal spirits come to the hearts of the people and guide them in the ways of honor, truth and patriotism.

HORACE GREELEY AND THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

But it is said that Mr. GREELEY'S election will bring relief to the South. On what is this claim based? Has it any rational foundation? Can good come out of evil? Can a wise and beneficial administration spring from dangerous and unconstitutional principles honestly entertained? If so, why should a man ever be chosen to office with reference to his principles? Can the South trust the man who preached the right of secession and then desired the slaughter of those whom he had helped to mislead into its practice? Aside from the question of his integrity, is the judgment of such a man safe? What guarantee has the South or any other portion of the country against similar capricious freaks hereafter? But how does he stand on the issues that virtually affect the South at this time? He urged the enactment of the Kuklux law, by which the habeas corpus has been suspended and the people of the South, on any negro's word, laid in prisons or driven into exile. He has just written a letter of acceptance, in which he takes pains to define his position. Does he say that this horrible law ought to be repealed? Does he say he will oppose such legislation in the future? Nothing of this is found in his letter. If the South today is oppressed and cursed in all her interests, who is more responsible for it than Mr. GREELEY? He advocated all the worst phases of military reconstruction, and when ANDREW JOHNSON attempted to shield the people of the South from further disaster, Mr. GREELEY demanded his impeachment with a ferocity disgraceful to human nature; and when Mr. JOHNSON was acquitted, he (GREELEY) charged every one of the Republican Senators who voted for acquittal with corrupt and dishonest motives, and some of them with having received bribes in money. Can the South trust such a nature as this? Can the American people be induced to make such a man President? Can the Democratic Party nominate and vote for him, and still command the respect of the world? But it is urged that Mr. GREELEY is in favor of universal amnesty, and therefore the South should support him. Is it not possible to select for our candidate a far better man in every other respect than Mr. GREELEY, who is also for amnesty?

AMNESTY NO LONGER A POLITICAL QUESTION.

It is well known that many distinguished leading Democrats have always been opposed to all political disabilities growing out of the war, but there is not much left of that question now. Time and Congress has amnestized nearly everybody, and it is a question over which the President has no control. The relief must be given by Congress. But Mr. GREELEY has never even been for unconditional amnesty; he has always coupled it with an odious and injurious condition—the absolute equality of the negro with the white man of the South, negro suffrage, negro Legislatures, negro members of Congress and Senators, negro Judges and negro Governors; and the consequent ruin and degradation of many of the Southern States has been the price demanded from the Southern people by Mr. GREELEY for their own liberation and entranchisement. South Carolina is today bankrupted by her negro legislators, assisted by still worse white men. Her insane asylum cannot be supported, and helpless maniacs are wandering in her woods and along her highways. The responsibility and intelligence of South Carolina had to surrender the State to such a control as that, before this new candidate for the Presidency would advocate their own right to vote and hold office. This, indeed, is a small margin on which to claim the support of the Southern people in behalf of the man who more than all others in the history of the Government brought calamity, ruin, woe and death upon them. It was wisely said on a memorable occasion, in reference to spurious messages, "Ye all know them by their fruits. Judge by this rule." I see nothing in the public life and conduct of Mr. GREELEY to win the favor of any class of the American people except the manufacturers, bondholders and monopolists of the East.

IS DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS POSSIBLE WITH GREELEY.

But the cry comes up that we must have success, that we cannot endure four years more of the present ruinous administration of public affairs; that our domestic policies are destructive to the harmony and prosperity of the country, and that our foreign policy has brought us into deep disgrace abroad. All this is true and more. In the last three years I have arraigned, exposed and denounced the present Administration with far more earnestness and honest zeal than all who are now denouncing me put together. When I was allowed twenty minutes a few days ago, on the floor of the House, in which to point out why I was not in favor of Mr. GREELEY, I did not suppose it was necessary to consume the time in defining my position toward GRANT. I had done that often before, and I reiterate here everything I have heretofore said in regard to his Administration. Those who have charged that I was about to support him only judged me by themselves, and supposed I could abandon my principles as easily as they have theirs. But is success possible with GREELEY, if his election depends on the votes of the Democratic Party? Can any one, who knows the history of this grand party, seriously think so? I think I understand the heart of the laboring people who compose the great majority of the Democratic Party, and I hazard nothing in saying that even if Mr. GREELEY should be nominated at Baltimore, and every Democrat of distinction, whether in public or private life, from one ocean to the other, should support him, he would not receive an average of more than fifty per cent. of the Democratic votes of the United States. This I as firmly believe as I do that the sun will rise to-morrow. And if the madness and folly of the hour should consummate his nomination, I am willing my judgment may be tested hereafter by the record I make here to-night.

GREELEY NO IMPROVEMENT ON GRANT.

But, again, would the success of Mr. GREELEY be a success to the best interests of the country? I have pointed out why I think not. It is claimed that his Administration would improve upon GRANT'S. It might, and still compel the united opposition of all friends of reform and good government. But on what point of public policy is there any issue between GRANT and GREELEY? Will some one point it out? On the contrary, on all questions of national import GREELEY has warmly indorsed the present Administration, and has never revoked that indorsement. A few months since he thus spoke of it: "It promptly reduced the enormous forces thus required to a peace footing. It has reduced the debt over $250,000,000 in the last three years. It has simultaneously reduced public taxation over $250,000,000. It has preserved peace on the frontier. It has won a friendly adjustment of threatening troubles with Great Britain. For its conspicuous share in this beneficent record we indorse the National Republican Administration. We reaffirm the platform of principles laid down by the last National Republican Convention, and on these principles and this record, with the ticket this day chosen, we appeal to all friends of honest government, of whatever previous party association, for aid in the triumphant victory we unitedly pledge ourselves to win."

CAUSE OF GREELEY DISAFFECTION.

The antagonism of GREELEY to GRANT'S Administration is purely personal, as far as the public has been advised. One THOMAS MURPHY and the Custom-house at New-York having been the causes of contention, as far as I can discern. I leave those who are inclined to indorse Mr. GREELEY to consider whether they are not also indorsing the Administration of GRANT in all its acts and principles of the slightest degree of national consequence. For my part, fellow-citizens, I crave and pray for a success that is real, and not a delusion and a snare. I have taken my present course with a view to that end. If others had been silent and waited for the action at Baltimore, I would have been content. If, however, other members of the Democratic Party connected with the Press and otherwise in communication with the public, have the right to speak out, as they did long ago, in favor of the nomination of Mr. GREELEY, I know no canon of the party which condemns me for announcing my opposition to him; if they have the right to advise the abandonment of Democratic principles, I surely have the right to declare in favor of them. I shall certainly continue to do so, without let or hindrance from any quarter. Is it any more dictation for me to speak than for others?

WANTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Perhaps you will ask me, in conclusion, what we ought to do to be saved, and to save our country from further misrule and plunder. I am not here without an answer to a question so national. Much the largest number of voters in the United States are as yet without a candidate to suit them, and they will remain so even after GRANT is nominated at Philadelphia, and with GREELEY and GRANT confronting each other. There are elements in existence opposed to both, and more numerous than the followers of either, who may be enumerated in four classes:

First—Genuine and sincere revenue reformers, heretofore acting with the Republican Party. This class embraces many distinguished and able men, who are sincerely attached to a tariff for revenue, equal taxation and other needful financial reformations. They do not see that the election of either GRANT or GREELEY will bring about these salutary changes, and in this opinion they are largely supported by those with whom they have heretofore acted.

Second—A very large majority of the German population. GRANT is distasteful to them on many accounts, and GREELEY, if possible, is more obnoxious. The German Press is more than ten to one against him. The meddlesome advocate of sumptuary laws will naturally receive but little support from a people whose mode of life he has always denounced. With Mr. GREELEY'S ideas of the powers of the Federal Government over the local affairs of the people, he might, with consistency, seek to regulate their domestic habits by proclamation, in the event of his election. A people who have crossed the ocean to find a land of freedom desire no such executive ruler. They also desire freedom for trade and commerce as well as for themselves.

Third—There is a very large and respectable party in this country known as Labor Reformers. They are more numerous than a superficial observer would suppose, and devoted to the relief of labor against the constant oppression to which it is subject. This party is the avowed champion of those who are so much neglected and who are yet so powerful at the polls—the working men of the nation. Their mission is a noble one and has power in it.

Fourth—In the masses of the Democratic Party, three million strong, there is not one in a hundred for Mr. GREELEY and none for GRANT. They want an honest, upright man, whom they can substantially support as a candidate. Then they move as an organized army, deserving success and securing it. Between the four classes that I have specified but little discrepancy of opinion prevails on public questions. A union of action ought not to be difficult, and with such union victory is certain. I speak in the interest of no man as a candidate. I have no favorite now to urge. I will most cheerfully support any one of the distinguished gentlemen heretofore named, and if another not so prominent, yet true and capable, should be nominated, it would be well with me and with the Democracy. I shall work from now to the month of July to bring about a result so auspicious.

I have high hopes of the wisdom and integrity of the Convention then to assemble. I do not believe such a disaster can befal us as the nomination of GREELEY. I believe honor and principle will prevail. If, however, it should happen otherwise, and I should be laid away in my political grave alongside of the dear old party for whom I have fought a hundred battles, and never one against her, all I ask of you, my constituents, whom I have known and loved so long, is to write on my tombstone, "He fought the fight and kept the faith."

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25—9 P. M.—The lowest barometer north of the lower lakes has moved north-eastwardly and north of New-England. The pressure has diminished over the North-west, being probably lowest over Eastern Dakota. Clear weather is now prevailing over the northern portion of the Middle States with westerly winds, and north and west of the Ohio Valley with southerly winds. Cloudy and clearing weather over the Middle Atlantic States with rain over Southern Virginia. Cloudy and threatening weather from the South Atlantic coast to Tennessee. Clear and partly cloudy weather over the Gulf States. The rivers have fallen at Cincinnati and Memphis, but risen at Nashville and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer, south-easterly to south-westerly winds and increasing cloudiness will prevail on Sunday north and west of the Ohio Valley, with possibly threatening weather over the upper lake region. Partly cloudy weather over the New-England and middle States, with possibly threatening weather over the southern portion of the latter. Partly cloudy weather over the Southern States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated, but brisk winds are probable for the upper lakes.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 2 P. M., May 25, 1872.—Barometer: Mean, 29.756 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., May 22, 30.020 inches; minimum at 4 P. M., May 19, 29.404 inches; range, .616 inche. Thermometer: Mean, 64°; maximum at 1 P. M., May 23, 76°; minimum at 6 A. M., May 21, 53.5°; range, 22.5°. Remarks—May 19, rain from 0h. 30m. A. M. to 11 A. M., amount of water .23 inches; May 19, rain from 4:30 P. M. to 6:30 P. M., amount of water .19 inche; May 20, rain from 12:15 P. M. to 12:30 P. M., amount of water .04 inche; May 22, rain from 8:30 P. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water .33 inche; May 23, rain from 1:30 A. M. to 2 A. M., amount of water .01 inche; total amount of water for week .80 inche. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,016 miles.

WASHINGTON.

A Contest in the House Over the Passage of a Claim for Damages—The National Banks—Treasury Statements.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The House was not in session today, having exhausted itself by its all night struggle, which was the mere contest of will between a majority who wanted to pass a claim and a minority who didn't. The claim involved the principle of paying for property within the enemy's lines destroyed in the act of war. The house of one WALLACE, an alleged loyal man, was used by rebel sharp-shooters at the battle of Lexington, Mo., and was subsequently burned by order of our officers, to prevent its further use for such purposes. It opens the door wide to hundreds of millions of similar claims, and, as a matter of course, the Democrats went solid for it. The only way of keeping the Treasury from being bankrupted by these demands is to keep a Republican Congress and Administration in power.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The abstracts of reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of 1,843 national banks in the United States at the close of business on April 19, contain the following principal items:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$844,639,206
United States bonds	408,679,550
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	82,086,819
Due from banks and bankers	48,989,521
Checks and other cash items	12 413.734
Exchanges for Clearing-house	114,195,966
Bills of banks	18,492,188
Specie	24,431,018
Legal-tender notes	103,286,455
Clearing-house certificates	13,579,000
Three per cents	4,210,000
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$467,824,318
Profits	150,694,586
Bank notes outstanding	326,982,038
Individual deposits	620,537,734
United States deposits	10,716,879
Due to banks	155,732,182

Aggregate of resources and liabilities $1,743,077,729

NOMINATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session today confirmed the following nominations: EMANUEL HAHN to be Surveyor of Customs at Troy, N. Y.; BENJAMIN F. SMITH to be Register of the Land Office at Redwood Falls, Minn.; WILLIAM H. KELLY to be Receiver of Public Moneys at the same place; FRANK WOLCOTT to be United States Marshal for Wyoming Territory; ISAAC L. PECK to be Postmaster at Owasso, Mich.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business today were as follows: Coin, $97,157,152, including $25,510,700 in coin certificates; currency, $6,644,370.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Fractional currency received from the Printing Division for the week ending today, $319,200; shipments, $1,068,800; shipments of notes, $869,000; the Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation, $377,749,200, and for public deposits, $15,552,000; Internal Revenue receipts today, $359,529; for the month, $9,548,442; for the fiscal year to date, $116,093,283; national bank notes outstanding at this date, $334,464,323.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.

Mr. SUMNER called the attention of the Senate to a report in the NEW-YORK TIMES representing him to have said, in Executive Session, that Great Britain should have been promptly notified, when she proposed to break up the Tribunal, that the result would be war. "There is not," said Mr. SUMNER, "a Senator within the sound of my voice who does not know that I never uttered such a thing in Executive Session or in open session. I have no right to state what I or anybody else did say in Executive Session, but I have a right to vindicate myself against calumny and to deny speeches falsely attributed to me."

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WEST, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to reimburse Kansas for war expenses $337,000.

Mr. CLAYTON offered the bill establishing a United States District Court at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory.

The Senate at 12:10 went into Executive Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After an all-night session, the House adjourned at 8½ this morning until Monday.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

Opening Day of the Atlantic Boat Club.

Yesterday afternoon the Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken, one of the oldest rowing associations in this locality, inaugurated the boating season of 1872 with two races and a banquet. The Atlantics have a very handsome and commodious boat-house at the foot of Fourth-street, and since they have taken the Shippen club have come into possession of the very neat cottage located at the Elysian Fields, formerly the New-York Yacht Club-house. About 4 o'clock the members of the Club assembled in full force, and many of the friends of the Club who had been invited. All the boats were launched, and the fleet started for the old Association course off the Elysian Fields. All being in readiness, the first race was called by Mr. SAMUEL ARCHER, five single scull working boats drawing in line for a rather novel race. They were to row over the course, one and a half miles up the river and return, the boat coming the nearest to thirty-five minutes to be the winner. The following gentlemen came to the starting point: Joseph Russell, Andrew J. Dupignac, James Reed, Samuel Hall and Joseph Benson. The water was beautiful, hardly a ripple could be seen, except the long rolling waves washing lazily upon the shore with the rising tide. At 5 o'clock the signal for the start was given, and the five started, Mr. HALL jumping away with a lead, the rest at a pace which would have been in keeping at an aquatic funeral, they gradually disappeared behind the long dock and were not seen for upwards of twenty minutes. When they came in sight again those on shore with watches in their hands enjoyed the manœuvres of the contesting laggards highly. Messrs. REED, HALL and BENSON crossed the line nearly abreast in 33:45. Messrs. RUSSELL and DUPIGNAC paddled toward it as slow as possible; at last DUPIGNAC, with his boat's stern just in front of RUSSEL'S, floated over the goal in 34:45, leaving RUSSELL in the uncertainty of victory or defeat, but the latter had calculated pretty closely, coming in within ten seconds of the stipulated time, in 34:50.

The next race was between the Bachelors and Benedicts of the club in six-oared gigs. At the first start the single men ran upon a sunken rock, and were compelled to return for repairs, the married crew also returning. At 6¼ Mr. ARCHER got them in line the second time, and gave them a very good send-off; both crews bent to their work with a will, passing the corner of the long dock in a little over four minutes, the single men, leading and crossing their opponents' bow, disappeared for the time being. When they again came in view, the bachelors were still in advance, but it was a close race throughout, the undomiciliated crew scoring a victory in 24:15, with their antagonists thirty seconds astern.

The day's sport was concluded by a supper in the evening.

Reception of Oceanic Yacht Club.

The Oceanic Yacht Club of Jersey City held their annual reception at the boat-house, at the foot of Van Vorst-street, Jersey City, last evening. A large company of guests were present and speeches were made after the supper by the Commodores of the Jersey City clubs, B. VAN RIPER, Esq., C. BENSON and others.

A movement was set on foot for a grand regatta of all the New-Jersey clubs, to take place in September next.

The Oceanic, Oneida, Bayonne, Excelsior and other Jersey City clubs will attend today the opening of the Columbia Yacht Club, of New-York, at Fort Lee.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Sheridan Reports to the War Department—Two Thousand Hostile Warriors Near Fort Berthold.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—Gen. SHERIDAN forwards to the War Department official reports dated Fort Stevenson April 19, saying that from information derived from LONE FEATHER, SHARP HORN, and other chiefs and warriors of the Arickaree tribes, it is learned that they are now collected at a point lying south-west of Fort Berthold, and distant from that point about 150 miles, about 2,000 hostile Indians, composed chiefly of members of the Uncpapas, Minneconjous, Ogallalas, Lansarcs, Brules, Blackfeet and Cobheads, who have declared their intention to oppose the progress of work on the Northern Pacific Railroad this Summer. They have torn up the stakes planted by the surveying party which marked the route of the road in the Powder River country. When the Railroad Company shall have pushed their work to the west side of the Missouri, these Indians contemplate a concentration of their forces for a general hostile movement, in mass, against the Companies. These Indians are all well armed and equipped.

A MERCER-STREET MURDER.

Two Men Badly Wounded and One Fatally Shot in a Free Fight.

A desperate shooting affray took place in Mercer-street, near Waverley-place, about 11½ o'clock last night. WILLIAM GOULD, an ex-policeman and "sport," GEORGE ANDERSON, a bar-tender, WILLIAM DEVINE, bar-tender, of No. 86 Second-street, and a well-known Broadway personage called "Cap," came out of an infamous house kept by EMMA COZZENS in Mercer-street at that hour. GOULD and "Cap" walked ahead. On reaching Waverley-place they heard five pistol-shots in rapid succession behind them, and turning round saw a strange man lying on the sidewalk, ANDERSON and DEVINE wounded, and another man running away. GOULD caught the man who was lying on the sidewalk, and carried him to Amity-street, where he handed him over to roundsman DAY, of the Fifteenth Precinct. ANDERSON, who was shot in the right thigh, was taken into Elk Hall, a theatrical resort, at No. 5 Waverley-place and cared for by Dr. GIBBS. DEVINE walked to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house. Police Surgeon STEELE there found that the man whom GOULD found on the sidewalk, was fatally injured, being shot three times, in the right temple the ball passing round the skull, in the left side of the abdomen and in the right hand. He gave his name as THEODORE GARDNER, of Inwood, on the Hudson River Railroad, a speculator. DEVINE was shot in the right hip, pretty badly. From what facts could be ascertained, it would seem that DEVINE and ANDERSON, who walked behind GOULD and "Cap," were attacked by GARDNER and the unknown man with him. GARDNER and the unknown man, who were drunk, used the vilest language, and were struck by DEVINE and ANDERSON. At this they drew revolvers and began firing. They seem to have fired all of the five shots, for no pistol was found with either GOULD, DEVINE or ANDERSON. When asked by Sergt. CHRISTIE, GARDNER said he would die rather than say who his friend that escaped was, and tacitly admitted that his friend and himself fired the shots. GARDNER was removed to Bellevue Hospital, as a prisoner, in an ambulance. DEVINE and ANDERSON were cared for by private physicians.

Opening of Canal Navigation—Effects of the Recent Rains Upon the Crops.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 25.—The first canal-boat of the season from this city reached tide-water at West Troy at 4 A. M. today. Telegrams from Rouse's Point, N. Y., and other points in the State, report that the effects of the recent rain upon the crops have been magical.

The Leading Democratic Newspaper of the West Repudiates Greeley.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 25.—The *Times* this morning, in a double-leaded editorial, takes decided ground against GREELEY, who, it asserts, has utterly failed to unite opposition to GRANT.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Gov. HOFFMAN has left Albany to be absent a month.

Vessels are still detained in the Straits of Canso by the ice.

The down-east mackerel fishermen are just now unusually successful.

The bark *Freden* sailed for Cork today, with 23,678 bushels of corn in bulk.

The steamer *Mirimachi* has returned to Halifax, having twice put back unable to go north.

Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., is to deliver the Fourth of July oration before the city authorities of Boston.

ALBERT KESTNER, a barber, committed suicide, at Chicago, yesterday, by cutting his throat with a razor.

The steam-ship *Memphis* sailed for Liverpool today, with 2,297 bales of cotton, and 51,755 bushels of corn in bulk.

Commencement at Williams College occurs this year the fourth week in June, Commencement Day being Thursday, the 27th.

THOMAS NORTON was yesterday sentenced at Boston to fifteen years in the State Prison for highway robbery on the "garrote" plan.

The members of the new class for 1873 have all arrived at the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, and are getting down to their work.

The President has nominated to the Senate ROBERT H. MILROY, of Indiana, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory.

Whipping his little four-years old girl with a strap cost a Boston man only $8, the Judge deciding that there was no evidence of malice.

Hon. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, Associate Justice of the United States Circuit Court of Maine, was married on Thursday to Miss ELLEN MERRILL, of Portland.

That "petrified Indian," which a New-Hampshire farmer claimed to have plowed up on his land, turns out to be a worse fraud than the original Cardiff giant itself.

Gov. HOFFMAN has pardoned SETH WILLIAM PAYNE, who was convicted of libel on March 9, 1872, on the recommendation of Judge DOOLITTLE, against whom the libel was uttered.

The funeral of DANIEL WEBSTER APPLETON, grandson of DANIEL WEBSTER, took place yesterday in the chapel at Mount Auburn, near Boston. Only the family connections were present.

FRANK BARBIER, of Chicago, a young man of dissipated habits, while attempting to enter the barn of his brother through a small window, was caught in such a manner as to hang suspended by the neck until he was suffocated.

Prof. ALBERT HOPKINS, of Williams College, died at 9 o'clock on Friday night, at Williamstown, Mass., after a protracted illness. The funeral services will take place at his residence on Tuesday, May 28, at 2 P. M.

There is much rejoicing in Poughkeepsie over the fact that the Governor has signed the bill providing for a bridge across the Hudson at this place. The structure is to be 130 feet above high-water mark, and is to have five spans of 500 feet each.

They tell of a sharp Yankee down on Cape Cod, who, being told by the postmaster that his letter weighed a trifle over a half ounce, and therefore required another stamp, with his pen-knife cut off the corners of the letter, and thus reduced its weight to the single-stamp standard.

Yesterday, in the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Detroit, the time of the House, during the morning session, was occupied with a judicial case. The Assembly hold no afternoon session, its members having been invited to visit the city institutions, and the neighboring copper and silver mines.

A Lawrence, Mass., man, while slowly regaining consciousness in a dentist's office after taking ether, anxiously asked where he was, and on receiving a joking answer from the facetious dentist, exclaimed: "In jail for killing my wife? I always thought it would come to that!"

The body of the female found in an ore-bed at Aucram, near Boston Corners, has been identified as that of MARGARET BARRETT, aged twenty-four years, who arrived from Ireland six weeks ago, and was visiting a sister named SMITH, living near where the body was found. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict that deceased committed suicide by throwing herself into the ore-bed.

The celebrated tin-box case in New-Orleans has been withdrawn by Senator J. B. LEWIS, who brought it. He sued for the contents of a tin-box, alleged to be $20,000, which had been deposited in the Louisiana Savings Bank, to be delivered to him on condition that he voted as the Governor wished during the last session of the Legislature. When the box was produced in Court it was empty.

A Well-Executed Burglary.

The store of RAYMOND & Co., at No. 925 Broadway, was entered on Friday evening by burglars, who succeeded in escaping with about $4,000 worth of laces and kid gloves. The robbery was discovered yesterday morning when the porter opened the place, and an investigation proved that the theft had been very cunningly planned. The plunderers gained access to unoccupied rooms on the second floor, and after the closing up of the building they commenced boring holes in the floor with an auger. By this means they succeeded in making an opening through which they reached the store below on a rope ladder. In one of the unoccupied rooms were found empty wine-bottles, sandwich-boxes and cigars, which the burglars had left behind them.

THE TREATY SAVED.

Senatorial Consideration of the Supplemental Article.

President Grant Advised to Negotiate for its Acceptance.

Decision Arrived at Wholly Non-Partisan in Character.

Secretary Fish Telegraphs the Result to Minister Schenck.

The Reply of the British Ministry Expected on Monday.

ALABAMA TREATY.

The Senate Advises the Negotiation of the Supplemental Treaty by a Large Majority.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Senate at 9 o'clock to-night, by a vote of 42 to 9, passed a resolution advising the President to negotiate the Supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington. The article as agreed to is substantially as amended and reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. One principal amendment is a change of the language covering the agreement with reference to indirect claims for the future, so as to include all indirect and incidental claims. In the rule as proposed by Great Britain the words "such claims" were used. A strict interpretation would have confined the agreement of the parties to such indirect claims only as are the subject of the present controversy. Therefore, it is provided that the rule shall cover, in broader terms, that no indirect or incidental claims shall be presented by the one nation against the other for failure to observe neutrality. The vote was strictly non-partisan. The Democrats divided about evenly, Mr. THURMAN declining to vote. Mr. SCHURZ voted aye. Messrs. SUMNER and EDMUNDS voted no. Messrs. HOWE and CARPENTER, who were absent, would have voted against it. Mr. TRUMBULL did not vote at all. Whether the article is in such shape as to be acceptable to Great Britain remains to be seen. The majority opinion inclines to the belief that it will be received. One thing may now be truthfully said, negotiation is now positively at an end. If it should be found that the determination of the Senate is not acceptable, then not only the indirect claims but all the other claims will be withdrawn.

The President and Secretary FISH were to-night officially informed of the action of the Senate, and a telegram was sent by the latter to Minister SCHENCK, acquainting him with the facts for the information of the British Government. It is expected that on Monday a response will be received from London, when the Senate will ratify the additional article to the treaty.

SPAIN.

Carlists Still Active—Complete Change in the Ministry.

MADRID, May 25.—The Carlist bands which were announced yesterday as having appeared in some of the provinces, and cut the telegraph wires, have not yet been suppressed. They are still active, and continue to sever railroad and telegraph communication between various points.

Marshal SERRANO has declined the request of King AMADEUS to form a new Ministry, and His Majesty has now called upon Admiral TOPETE, who has consented to perform the duty. The new Government will be composed of members of the Unionist Party. Admiral TOPETE will exercise the functions of Minister of War *ad interim*.

Evening.—The new Ministry to be formed by Admiral TOPETE will probably be constituted as follows:

Admiral TOPETE, President of the Council and Minister of War.
GROISSARD, Minister of Justice.
ELDNAZEN, Minister of Finance.
CANDAU, Minister of the Interior.
BALAGUER, Minister of the Colonies.
AULEGUER, Minister of the Marine.

It is understood that Admiral TOPETE will soon be succeeded in the Ministry of War by Marshal SERRANO.

FRANCE.

Execution of Three More Communists.

PARIS, May 25.—PERISIER, BOON and BOUDIN, the three men who were tried on the charge of participation in some of the most outrageous acts committed in this city during the reign of the Commune, and convicted and sentenced to death, were executed this morning at Satory. They exhibited no emotion whatever at the last moment, and died crying, "Vive la Commune."

MEXICO.

A Victory for the Insurgents—Imprisonment of the United States Commercial Agent at Mier.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, May 24.—The particulars of the engagement reported several days ago near Camargo, between the Government forces and the revolutionists, were received here to-night, and indicate rather an advantage in favor of the insurgents, who attacked a force sent from Camargo toward Monterey, under Gen. PALACIOS, and defeated him, capturing two pieces of artillery, and preventing Gen. PALACIOS from advancing further. The cities and towns under the revolutionists are reported to to be subject to the most exacting forced loans, which all classes are compelled to pay. The United States Commercial Agent at Mier was imprisoned on the 12th for not paying a loan, and at last accounts had not been released.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 17, via HAVANA, May 25.—Congress has approved of the extension of ample faculties to JUAREZ. All the opposition members abstained from participation in the vote.

The revolution in Yucatan is ended.

The news of the capture of Mazatlan by Gen. ROCHA is fully confirmed.

The main features of the Finance law have passed Congress. The officers of Congress hunted up sufficient members to make a quorum.

The revolution is subsiding, and the administration is gaining strength.

The local authorities of Chiakas assassinated JOHN JOSE, a native of Cleveland, Ohio. Other Americans were imprisoned and persecuted, and their property despoiled. The reason for these outrages is because the Americans demanded an investigation of certain claims by the American and Mexico Mixed Commission and the award of an indemnity.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

GRANT.

Silent some call thee; haply it were well
If they who name thee so could earn a fame
For deeds, not words, as thou hast. 'Twere the same
Wert thou as clamorous as a new-swung bell;
The carping malcontents would still cry blame.

The nation trusted thee when sore beset,
Battling for life against her recreant foes;
She placed thee where thou art when came repose
And the sheathed sword; and she will trust thee yet.
Noiseless the mighty stream resistless flows,
Whilst shallow brooklets o'er their pebbles fret.
MAY 21, 1872. PERCY VERE.

SPRING'S MESSENGERS.

Happy the ear which first perceives,
From depths of freshly blowing leaves,
The sparrow's cry along the eaves.

Spring's herald he; for when the rain
Is blown in gusts against the pane,
His is the blithest, loudest strain.

A certain sobbing music fills
The violet hollows of the hills,
Where wink the yellow daffodils.

The rust-incrusted oak is mute,
But, from the fissures round its root,
The sweet faint-smelling cowslips shoot.

And in the woods, yet soft for showers—
In Winters wild, disheveled bowers—
The violet takes heart and flowers.

Happy the eye which then can see,
In fallow field or bursting tree,
The watchful, kind Divinity.

Seasons of hurtling storms and snows
Hold i' the dark the early rose,
But fair the honeysuckle blows.

From breezy hedges, cottage-walls,
Where most at morn the sunshine falls,
Its odor comes, at intervals;

And where the parted branches hold
The light against the blackest mould,
The crocus shines in puce, or gold.

Silver is on the spectral larch;
You see, through each fresh-mantled arch
Of boughs, the ruddy face of March:

The moon has not a redder light
When balefully and dimly bright,
She turns eclipse upon the night.

Sweet are the farms for new-pulled hay,
Sweet are the changing sounds of day,
From sunlight to the starlit gray:

The snooded girl that sits to sing
Beside the bracken-shadowed spring—
The church-bell's minute clinking ring;

The rooks' alarm—the swallows' cry,
The magpies' jangled litany,
The curlews' challenge, shrill and high.

Happy the heart that at such time,
When even the breezes flow in rhyme,
Feels yearning for a further clime.

Sallow, or fired, the day goes down,
Over the moorlands drear and brown—
Over the sharply-steepled town.

The crow goes broad-winged to his rest,
The linnet hides in ivied nest;
Orion flames above the west.

Then white, as is a dead man's face,
Smote with death's spiritual grace,
The rounded moon heaves up through space.

The lights go out; the village street
Is dumb; you hear no passing feet,
Nor yet the mill-wheel's plashing beat.

Happy the lids that now may close,
Nor fear the hour when Morning throws,
Through lattice panes, her dewiest rose.

For them the wind's prolonged surcease,
Earth's brooding calm, heaven's starred increase,
Shall be as ministers of peace.
—*Chambers's Journal.*

STILL WATERS.

I often wonder if when, as the Bible tells us, "the secrets of all our hearts shall be revealed," they will be revealed to our fellow-creatures as well as to the Almighty Judge of men.

I am not usually given to philosophise, but the above remark was drawn from me by the receipt of a letter this morning from my niece, Justina Trevor, announcing the death of her "dear friend," Mrs. Benson, which recalled the remembrance of an incident that took place a few months since, while I was staying at Durham Hall, in Derbyshire, the estate of her late husband, Sir Harry Trevor. I am an old bachelor, though not so old as I look; yet when I confess that I write "General" before my name, and have served most of my time in hot climates, it will readily be believed that no one would take me for a chicken. It was after an absence of fourteen years, that last November, I arrived in England and put up at an hotel near Covent Garden, which had been a favorite resort of mine during my last stay in London. But I soon found that I had made a great mistake, for town was dark, damp, dirty, deserted, detestable; in fact, no adjective, however long and however strong, could convey an adequate idea of the impression made upon me by a review of the great metropolis; and it was with a feeling of intense relief that I perused a letter from my niece Justina, to whom I had duly announced my advent, in which she insisted that her "dear uncle" must spend his first Christmas in England nowhere but at Durham Hall, with Sir Harry and herself.

It was evening when I arrived at Durham Hall. The Hall was full of guests, assembled to enjoy the hunting and shooting season and to spend the coming Christmas, and among them I heard several persons of title mentioned; but my host and hostess paid as much attention to me as though I had been the noblest there, and I felt gratified by the reception awarded me.

I found my niece but little altered, considering the number of years which had elapsed since I had last seen her; her children were a fine, blooming set of boys and girls, while her husband, both in appearance and manners, far exceeded my expectations. For it so happened that I had not seen Sir Harry Trevor before, my niece's marriage having taken place during my absence from England; but Justina had never ceased to correspond with me, and from her letters I knew that the union had been as happy as it was prosperous. But now that I met him I was more than pleased, and voted his wife a most fortunate woman. Of unusual height and muscular build, Sir Harry Trevor possessed one of those fair, frank Saxon faces which look as if their owners had never known trouble. His bright blue eyes shone with careless mirth and his yellow beard curled about a mouth ever ready to smile in unison with the outstretching of his friendly hand. He was a specimen of a free, manly and contented Englishman, who had everything he could desire in this world, and was thankful for it. As for Justina, she seemed perfectly to adore him; her eyes followed his figure wherever it moved; she hung upon his words, and refused to stir from home, even to take a drive or walk, unless he were by her side.

"I must congratulate you upon your husband," I said to her, as we sat together on the second day of my visit. "I think he is one of the finest fellows I ever came across, and seems as good as he is handsome."

"Ah, he is, indeed!" she replied, with ready enthusiasm; "and you have seen the least part of him, uncle. It would be impossible for me to tell you how good he is in all things. We have been married now for more than ten years, and during that time I have never had an unkind word from him, nor do I believe he has ever kept a thought from me. He is as open as the day, and could not keep a secret if he tried. Dear fellow!" and something very like a tear twinkled in the wife's eyes.

"Ay, ay," I replied, "that's right. I don't know much about matrimony, my dear, but if man and wife never have a secret from one another they can't go far wrong. And now perhaps you will enlighten me a little about these guests of yours, for there is such a number of them that I feel quite confused."

Justina passed her hand across her eyes and laughed. "Yes, that is dear Harry's whim. He will fill the house at Christmas from top to basement, and I let him have his way, though all my visitors are not of my own choosing. With whom shall I commence, uncle?"

We were sitting on a sofa together during the half hour before dinner, and one by one the guests, amounting perhaps to fifteen or twenty, came lounging into the drawing-room.

"Who, then, is that very handsome woman with the scarlet flower in her hair?"

"Oh, do you call her handsome?" (I could tell at once from the tone of Justina's voice that the owner of the scarlet flower was no favorite of hers.) "That is Lady Amabel Scott, a cousin of Harry's; indeed, if she were not, she should never come into my house. Now, there's a woman, uncle, whom I can't bear—a forward, presuming, flirting creature, with no desire on earth but to attract admiration. Look how she's dressed this evening—absurd, for a home party. I wonder that her husband, Mr. Warden Scott, (that is he looking over the photograph-book,) can allow her to go on so! It is quite disgraceful. I consider a flirting married woman one of the most dangerous members of society."

"But you can have no reason to fear her attacks," I said, confidently.

The color mounted to her face. My niece is not a pretty woman—indeed, I had already wondered several times what made Trevor fall in love with her—but this little touch of indignation improved her: "Of course not! But Lady Amabel spares no one, and dear Harry is so good-natured that he refuses to see how conspicuous she makes both him and herself. I have tried to convince him of it several times, but he is too kind to think evil of any one, and so I must be as patient as I can till she goes. Thank Heaven, she does not spend her Christmas with us! For my part, I can't understand how one can see any beauty in a woman with a turned-up nose."

Poor Justina! With as many blessings as one would think heart could desire, she was not above poisoning her life's happiness by a touch of jealousy; and so I pitied her. It is a terrible foe with which to contend.

"But this is but one off the list," I continued, wishing to divert her mind from the contemplation of Sir Harry's cousin.

"Who is the gentleman in spectacles? He looks quite a character."

"Yes, and is considered so, but he is very good and awfully clever. That is Professor Benson; you must know him, and his wife, too, the 'quiet-looking little lady,' as you called her just now. They are the greatest friends I have in the world, and it was at their house that I first met Harry. I am sure you would like Mary Benson, uncle; she is shy, but has an immense deal in her, and is the kindest creature I ever knew. You would get on capitally together. I must introduce you to each other after dinner. And the Professor and she are so attached—quite a model couple, I can assure you."

"Indeed! But whom have we here?" as the door was thrown open to admit five gentlemen and two ladies.

"Lord and Lady Mowbray; Col. Green and his son and daughter; Capt. Mackay and Mr. Cecil St. John," whispered Lady Trevor, and as she concluded dinner was announced and our dialogue ended.

As the only persons in whom my niece had expressed much interest were Lady Amabel Scott and Mrs. Benson, I took care to observe these two ladies very narrowly during my leisure moments at the dinner-table, and came to the conclusion that, so far as I could judge, her estimate was not far wrong of either of them. Lady Amabel was a decided beauty, notwithstanding the "turned-up nose" of which her hostess had spoken so contemptuously; it was also pretty evident that she was a decided flirt. During my lengthened career of five-and-sixty years I had always been credited with having a keen eye for the good points of a woman or a horse; but seldom had I met with such vivid coloring, such flashing eyes and such bright speaking looks as now shone upon me across the table from the cousin of Sir Harry Trevor. She was a lovely blonde in the heyday of her youth and beauty, and she used her power unsparingly and without reserve. My observation quickened by what Justina's flash of jealousy had revealed, I now perceived, or thought I perceived, that our host was by no means insensible to the attractions of his fair guest, for, after conducting her in to dinner and placing her by his side, he devoted every second not demanded by the rights of hospitality to her amusement. Yet Lady Amabel seemed anything but desirous of engrossing his attention; on the contrary, her arrows of wit flew far and wide, and her bright glances flashed much in the same manner, some of their beams descending even upon me, spite of my gray hairs and lack of acquaintanceship. One could easily perceive that she was a universal favorite; but as Mr. Warden Scott seemed quite satisfied with the state of affairs and calmly enjoyed his dinner, while his wife's admirers, in their fervent admiration, neglected to eat theirs, I could not see that any one had a right to complain, and came to the conclusion that my niece, like many another of her sex, had permitted jealousy to blind her judgment.

I felt still more convinced of this when I turned to the contemplation of the other lady to whom she had directed my attention—the Professor's wife, who was her dearest friend, and through whose means she had first met Sir Harry Trevor. There was certainly nothing to excite the evil passions of either man or woman in Mrs. Benson. Small and insignificant in figure, she was not even pleasing in countenance; indeed, I voted her altogether uninteresting, until she suddenly raised two large brown eyes, soft as a spaniel's and shy as a deer's, and regarded me. She dropped them again instantly, but as she did so I observed that her lashes were long and dark, and looked the longer and darker for resting on perfectly pallid cheeks. *Au reste*, Mrs. Benson had not a feature that would repay the trouble of looking at twice, and the plain dark dress she wore still further detracted from her appearance. But she looked like a good, quiet, harmless little thing, who, if she really possessed the sense Lady Trevor attributed to her, might prove a very valuable and worthy friend. But she was certainly not the style of woman to cause any one a heartache or to make a wife rue the day she met her.

Several days passed without bringing forth much incident. The gentlemen spent most of their time in the shooting-covers or hunting-field, and did not meet the ladies until evening reassembled them in the drawing-room, on which occasions I used to get as far as I could from Lady Trevor and the Professor's wife, and in consequence generally found myself in the vicinity of Sir Harry and Lady Amabel. Yet, free and intimate as seemed their intercourse with one another, and narrowly as, in Justina's interest, I watched them, I could perceive nothing in their conduct which was not justified by their relationship, and treated it as a matter of the smallest consequence, until one afternoon about a fortnight after my arrival at Durham Hall.

With the exception of Sir Harry himself, who had business to transact with his bailiff, we had all been out shooting, and as, after a hard day's work, I was toiling up to my bedroom to dress for dinner, I had occasion to pass the study appropriated to the master of the house, and, with a sudden desire to give him an account of our sport, incontinently turned the handle of the door. As I did so, I heard an exclamation and the rustle of a woman's dress, which were sufficient to make me halt upon the threshold of the half-opened door and ask if I might enter.

"Come in, by all means," exclaimed Sir Harry. He was lying back indolently in his arm-chair beside a table strewn with books and papers, a little flushed perhaps, but otherwise himself, and, to my astonishment, quite alone. Yet I was positive that I had heard the unmistakable sound of a woman's dress sweeping the carpet. Involuntarily I glanced around the room, but there was no egress.

Sir Harry caught my look of inquiry, and seemed annoyed. "What are you staring at, Wilmer?" he demanded, in the curtest tone I had yet heard from him.

"May I not glance round your den?" I replied courteously. "I have not had the honor of seeing it before."

Then I entered into a few details with him concerning the day's sport we had enjoyed, but I took care to be brief, for I saw that my presence there displeased him, and I could not get the rustle of that dress out of my mind. As I concluded, and with some remark upon the lateness of the hour, turned to leave the room, a cough sounded from behind a large Indian screen, which stood in one corner. It was the faintest, most subdued of coughs, but sufficiently tangible to be sworn to; and as it fell upon my ear I could not help a change of countenance.

"All right!" said my host, with affected nonchalance, as he rose and almost backed me to the door. "We'll have a talk over all this after dinner, Wilmer; sorry I wasn't with you; but, as you say, it's late. *Au revoir!*" and simultaneously the study door closed upon me.

I was very much startled and very much shocked. I had not a doubt that I was correct in my surmise that Sir Harry had some visitor in his room whom he had thought it necessary to conceal from me; and though hope suggested that it might have been his wife, common sense rose up to refute so absurd an idea. Added to which, I had not traversed twenty yards after leaving him before I met Justina attired in her walking things, and just returning from a stroll round the garden.

"Is it very late, uncle?" she demanded with a smile, as we encountered one another. "I have been out with the children. Have you seen Mary or Lady Amabel? I am afraid they will think I have neglected them shamefully this afternoon."

I answered her questions indifferently, thinking the while that she had no occasion to blame herself for not having paid sufficient attention to Lady Amabel Scott, for that it was she whom I had surprised tête à tête with Sir Harry Trevor I had not a shadow of doubt.

I did not have much to say to Sir Harry Trevor during that evening: indignation for his deception toward Justina made me disinclined to speak to him, while he, for his part, seemed anxious to avoid me. For a few days more all went on as usual: my host's affability soon returned, and every one, my niece included, appeared so smiling and contented, that I almost began to think I must have been mistaken, and that there could have been no real motive for concealing Lady Amabel in Sir Harry's room, except, perhaps, her own girlish love of fun. I tried to think the best I could of both of them; and a day came but too soon when I was thankful that I had so tried.

It was about a week after the little incident related above, that Sir Harry Trevor was shooting over his preserves, accompanied by his guests. We had a capital day's sport and an excellent luncheon—at which latter some of the ladies had condescended to join us—and were beating the last cover, preparatory to a return to Durham Hall, when the report of a fire-arm was quickly followed by the news that Sir Harry Trevor had been wounded.

I was separated from him by a couple of fields, when I first heard of the accident, but it did not take me long to reach his side, when I perceived, to my horror, that he was fast bleeding to death, having been shot through the lungs by the discharge of his own gun while getting through the hedge. I had seen men die from gunshot wounds received under various circumstances, and I felt sure that Sir Harry's hours were numbered; yet, of course, all that was possible was done at once, and five minutes had not elapsed before messengers were flying in all directions—one for the doctor, another for the carriage, a third for cordials to support the sinking man; while I entreated Mr. Warden Scott and several others to walk back to the Hall as though nothing particular had happened, and try to prevent the immediate circulation of the full extent of the bad news. Meanwhile, I remained by the wounded man, who evidently suspected, by the sinking within him, that he was dying.

"Wilmer," he gasped, "old fellow! have I settled my hash?"

"I trust not, Sir Harry," I commenced; but I suppose that my eyes contradicted my words.

"Don't say any more," he replied, with difficulty. "My head a little higher—thanks! I feel it will soon be over."

And so he lay for a few moments, supported on my knee, with his fast-glazing eyes turned upward to the December sky, and his breath coming in short, quick jerks. The men who had remained with me seemed as though they could not endure the sight of his sufferings; one or two gazed at him speechless and almost as pale as himself; but the majority had turned away to hide their feelings.

"Wilmer," he whispered presently, but in a much fainter voice than before, "it's coming fast now;" and then, to my surprise, just as I thought he was about to draw his last breath, he suddenly broke into speech that was almost a sob: "Oh, if I could only have seen her again! I wouldn't mind it half so much if I could but have seen Pet again. Call her, Wilmer! in God's name call her—call Pet to me—only once again—only once! Pet! Pet! Pet!" and with that name upon his lips, each time uttered in a shorter and fainter voice, and with a wild look of entreaty in his eyes, Sir Harry Trevor let his head drop back heavily upon my knees, and died.

When the doctor and the carriage arrived, the only thing left for us to do was to convey the corpse of its master back to Durham Hall.

For the first few hours I was too much shocked by the suddenness of the blow which had descended on us to have leisure to think of anything else. In one moment the house of feasting had been turned into the house of mourning, and frightened guests were looking into each other's faces, and wondering what would be the correct thing for them to do. Of my poor niece I saw nothing. The medical man had undertaken to break the news of her bereavement to her, and I confess that I was sufficiently cowardly to shrink from encountering the sorrow which I could do nothing to mitigate.

As I passed along the silent corridors—lately so full of mirth and revelry—that evening, I met servants and traveling-cases at every turn, by which I concluded, and rightly, that the Christmas guests were about at once to take their departure. And on rising in the morning I found that, with the exception of Lady Amabel and Mr. Warden Scott, who, as relatives of the deceased, intended to remain until after the funeral, and the Professor and Mrs. Benson, on whose delicate frame the shock of Sir Harry's death was said to have had such an effect as to render her unable to travel, Durham Hall was clear.

Lady Amabel [illegible] dry; her eyes were [illegible] disfigured, her whole appearance changed from the violence of her grief, and every ten minutes she was ready to burst out afresh. We had not been together half an hour on the following morning before she was sobbing by my side, entreating me to give her every particular of "poor dear Harry's" death, and to say if there was anything she could do for Justina or the children; and notwithstanding the [illegible] which her conduct had [illegible], I could not repulse her. [illegible] had sinned, the crime [illegible] both past. Sir Harry was laid out ready for his burial, and [illegible]. I am an old man, [illegible] self, and I hope I am a virtuous man; but all my virtue could not prevent my pitying Lady Amabel in her distress, and giving her such comfort as I could; and so (a little curiosity stirring [illegible] passion) I related to her in detail, while I narrowly watched her [illegible], the last words which had been uttered by the dying man. But if she guessed for whom that dying entreaty had been uttered, she [illegible] herself.

"Poor fellow!" was her only remark as she wiped her streaming eyes—"poor, dear Harry! Used he to call Justina 'Pet'? I never heard him do so." Whereupon I decided that Lady Amabel was too politic to be very miserable, and that my pity had been wasted on her.

Of Mrs. Benson I saw nothing, but the Professor talked about attending the funeral, and therefore I concluded that my niece had invited them, being such intimate friends, to remain for that ceremony.

On the afternoon of the same day I was told that Justina desired to speak to me. I sought the room where she was sitting, with folded hands and darkened windows, with nervous reluctance; but I need not have dreaded a scene, for her grief was too great for outward show, and I found her in a state which appeared to me unnaturally calm.

"Uncle," she said, after a moment's pause, during which we had silently shaken hands, "will you take these keys and go down into—into—his study for me, and bring up the desk and papers which you will find in the escritoire? I do not like to send a servant."

I took the keys which she extended to me, and, not being able to trust myself to answer, kissed her forehead and left the room again. As I turned the handle of the study door I shuddered, for the scene so vividly recalled to me the first and last occasion upon which I had done so. The afternoon was now far advanced, and dusk was approaching; the blinds of the study windows also were pulled down, which caused the room to appear almost in darkness. As I groped my way toward the escritoire I stumbled over some article across my path, something which lay extended on the hearth-rug, and which even by that feeble light I could discern was a prostrated body.

With my mind full of murderous accidents, I rushed to the window and drew up the blind, when to my astonishment I found that the person over whom I had nearly fallen was no other than poor little Mrs. Benson, who was lying in a dead faint before the arm-chair. Fainting women not being half so much in my line as wounded men, I felt quite uncertain in this case how to act, and, without considering how the Professor's wife had come to be in the study, or for what reason, my first impulse was to ring for assistance. But a second thought, which came I know not how or whence, made me lift the fragile, senseless body in my arms and carry it outside the study-door into the passage before I called for help, which then I did lustily, and female servants came and bore the poor "quiet-looking little lady" away to her own apartments and the care of her husband, leaving me free to execute the errand upon which I had been sent. Still, as I collected the desk and papers required by my niece, I could not help reflecting on the circumstance I have related as being a strange one, and could only account for it in my own mind by the probable fact that Mrs. Benson had required some book from the late Sir Harry's shelves, and, miscalculating her strength, had left her bedroom with the design of fetching it, and failed before she could accomplish her purpose. I heard several comments made on the occurrence, during the melancholy meal which we now called "dinner," by her husband and Lady Amabel Scott, and they both agreed with me as to the probable reason of it; and as soon as the cloth was removed the Professor left us to spend the evening with his wife, who was considered sufficiently ill to require medical attendance.

We were a rather silent trio in the drawing-room—Lady Amabel, Mr. Scott and I—for ordinary occupations seemed forbidden, and every topic harped back to the miserable accident which had left the hall without a master.

I had taken the desk, papers and keys, and delivered them into my niece's hands, and I had ventured at the same time to ask whether it would not be a comfort to her to see Mrs. Benson, or some other friend, instead of sitting in utter loneliness and gloom. But Justina had visibly shrunk from the proposal; more than that, she had begged me not to renew it. "I sent for you, uncle," she said, "because I needed help, but don't let any one make it a precedent for trying to see me. I couldn't speak to any one; it would drive me mad. Leave me alone; my only relief is solitude and prayer."

Judge, then, of our surprise, equal and unmitigated, when, as we sat in the drawing-room that evening, the door silently opened and Justina stood before us! If she had been the ghost of Sir Harry himself risen from the dead, she could hardly have given us a greater start.

"Justina!" I exclaimed, but as she advanced toward us with her eyes riveted on Lady Amabel, I saw that something more than usual was the matter, and drew backward. Justina's countenance was deadly pale; her dark hair, unbound from the night before, flowed over the white dressing-gown which she had worn all day, and stern and rigid she walked into the midst of our little circle, holding a packet of letters in her hand.

"Amabel Scott," she hissed rather than said as she fixed a look of perfect hatred on the beautiful face of her dead husband's cousin. "I have detected you. You made me miserable while he was alive—you know it—with your bold looks and your forward manners and your shameless, open attentions; but it is my turn now, and before your husband I will tell you that—"

"Hush, hush, Justina!" I exclaimed, fearful what revelation might not be coming next. "You are forgetting yourself; this is no time for such explanations. Remember what lies upstairs!"

"Let her go on," interposed Lady Amabel Scott, with wide-open, astonished eyes: "I am not afraid. I wish to hear of what she accuses me."

She had risen from her seat as soon as she understood the purport of the widow's speech, and crossed over to her husband's side; and, knowing what I did of her, I was yet glad to see that Warden Scott threw his arm about her for encouragement and support. She may have been thoughtless and faulty, but she was so young, and *he* was gone. Besides, no man can stand by calmly and see one woman pitted against another.

"Of what do you accuse me?" demanded Lady Amabel, with heightened color.

"Of what do I accuse you?" almost screamed Justina. "Of perfidy, of treachery, toward him," pointing to Mr. Warden Scott, "and toward me. I accuse you of attempting to win my dear husband's affections from me—which you never did, thank God!—and of rendering this home as desolate as it was happy. But you failed—you failed!"

"Where are your proofs?" said the other woman, quietly.

"There!" exclaimed my niece as she threw some four or five letters down upon the table—"there! I brought them for your husband to peruse. He kept them; generous and good as he was, he would have spared you an open exposure, but I have no such feelings in the matter. Are you to go from this house into another to pursue the same course of action, and perhaps with better success? No, not if I can prevent it!"

Her jealousy, rage, and grief seemed to have overpowered her; Justina was almost beside herself. I entreated her to retire, but it was of no avail. "Not till Warden Scott tells me what he thinks of his wife writing those letters with a view of seducing the affections of a married man," she persisted.

Mr. Scott turned the letters over carelessly. "They are not from my wife," he quietly replied.

"Do you dare to say so?" exclaimed Justina to Lady Amabel.

"Certainly. I never wrote one of them. I have never written a letter to Harry since he was married. I have never had occasion to do so."

The widow turned toward me with an ashen-gray face, which it was pitiful to behold. "Whose are they, then?" she whispered hoarsely.

"I do not know, my dear," I replied; "surely it matters little now. You will be ill if you excite yourself in this manner. Let me conduct you back to your room;" but before I could do so she had fallen in a fit at my feet. Of course, all then was hurry and confusion, and when I returned to the drawing-room I found Lady Amabel crying in her husband's arms.

"Oh, Warden, dear," she was saying, "I shall never forgive myself. This all comes of my wretched flirting. It's no good your shaking your head; you know I flirt, and so does every one else; but I never meant anything by it darling, and I thought all the world knew how much I loved you!"

"Don't be a goose!" replied her husband, as he put her gently away from him; "but if you think I'm going to let you remain in this house after what that woman— Oh, here is Gen. Wilmer! Well, General, after the very unpleasant manner in which your niece has been entertaining us, you will not be surprised to hear that I shall take my wife away from Durham Hall to-night. When Lady Trevor comes to her senses you will perhaps kindly explain to her the reason of our departure, for nothing under such an insult should have prevented my paying my last respects to the memory of a man who never behaved otherwise than as a gentleman to either of us."

I apologized for Justina as best I was able, represented that her mind must really have become unhinged by her late trouble, and that she would probably be very sorry for what she had said by and by; but I was not surprised that my arguments had no avail in inducing Mr. Scott to permit his wife to remain at Durham Hall, and in a few hours they had left the house. Before I retired to rest that night I inquired for my poor niece, and heard that she had Mrs. Benson with her. I was glad of that; the women were fond of one another, and Justina, I felt, would pour all her griefs into the sympathizing ear of the Professor's wife, and derive some comfort from weeping on her bosom.

But after I had got into bed I remembered that I had left the letters lying on the drawing-room table, where they would be liable to be inspected by the servants, and blow the breath of the family scandal far and wide. It was much past midnight for I had sat up late, and all the household, if not asleep, had retired to their own apartments; and so, wrapping a dressing-gown about me and thrusting my feet into slippers, I lighted my candle and descended noiselessly to the lower apartments. But when I reached the drawing-room the letters were gone: neither on the table nor the ottoman nor the floor were they to be seen; and so, vexed at my own carelessness, but concluding that the servants, when extinguishing the lights, had perceived and put the papers away in some place of safety, I prepared to return to my own room.

The bedrooms at Durham Hall were situated on either side of a corridor, and fearful of rousing the family or being caught in deshabille, I trod on tiptoe, shading my candle with my hand. It was owing to this circumstance, I suppose, that I had reached the centre of the corridor without causing the least suspicion of my presence; but as I passed by the apartment where the remains of my unfortunate host lay ready for burial, the door suddenly opened and a light appeared upon the threshold. I halted, expecting to see emerge the figure of my widowed niece, but lifting my eyes, to my astonishment I encountered the shrinking, almost terrified, gaze of the Professor's wife. Robed in her night-dress, pallid as the corpse which lay within, her large, frightened eyes apparently the only living things about her, she stood staring at me as though she had been entranced. Her brown hair floated over her shoulders, her feet were bare; one hand held a lighted candle, the other grasped the packet of letters of which I had been in search. So we stood for a moment regarding one another—I taking in these small but important details; she looking as though she implored my mercy and forbearance. And then I drew back with the gesture of respect due to her sex, and, clad in her white dress, she swept past me like a startled spirit and disappeared.

I gained my own room, but it was not to sleep. A thousand incidents, insignificant in themselves, but powerful when welded into one, sprang up in my mind to convince me that Justina and I had been on a wrong tack, and that in the Professor's wife, the "quiet-looking little lady" with her Quaker-like robes, downcast eyes and modest appearance, in the "best friend" that my niece had ever possessed, I had discovered the writer of those letters, the concealed visitor in Sir Harry's room, the "Pet" whose name had been the last sound heard to issue from his dying lips. For many hours I lay awake pondering over the best course for me to pursue. I could not bear the thought of undeceiving my poor niece, whose heart had already suffered so much; besides, it seemed like sacrilege to drag to light the secrets of the dead; but at the same time I felt that Mrs. Benson should receive some hint that her presence in Durham Hall, at that juncture, if desired, was no longer desirable. And the next day, finding she was not likely to accord me an interview, I made the reception of the missing letters a pretext for demanding one. She came to her room door holding them in her hand, and the marks of trouble were so distinct in her face that I had to summon all my courage to go through the task which I considered my duty.

"You found these in the drawing-room last night?" I said, as I received them from her.

"I did," she answered, but her voice trembled and her lips were very white. She seemed to know by instinct what was coming.

"And you went to find them because they are your own?" She made no answer. "Mrs. Benson, I know your secret, but I will respect it on one condition—that you leave the Hall as soon as possible. You must be aware that this is no place for you."

"I never wished to come," she answered, weeping.

"I can believe it, but for the sake of your friend, of your husband, of yourself, quit it as soon as possible. Here are your letters—you had better burn them. I only wished to ascertain that they were yours."

"Gen. Wilmer"— she commenced gaspingly, and then she turned away and could say no more.

"Do you wish to speak to me?" I asked her gently.

"No—nothing; it is useless," she answered with a tearless, despairing grief which was far more shocking to behold than either Justina's or Lady Amabel's. "He is gone, and there is nothing left; but thank you for your forbearance, and good-by."

So we parted, and to this day, excepting that she is released from all that could annoy or worry her, I have learned nothing more. How long they loved, how much or in what degree of guilt or innocence, I neither now nor ever have cared to guess at; it is sufficient for me that it was so, and that while Justina was accusing the beautiful Lady Amabel Scott of attempting to win her husband's heart from her, it had been given away long before to the woman whom she deemed her dearest friend—to the woman who had apparently no beauty or wit or accomplishments with which to steal away a man's love from its rightful owner, but who, nevertheless was his "loving and faithful Pet," and the last thought upon his dying lips.

Professor and Mrs. Benson never returned to Durham Hall. It was not long afterward that I heard from my niece that his wife's failing health had compelled the Professor to go abroad; and to-day she writes me news from Nice that Mrs. Benson is dead. Poor Pet! I wonder if those sacred brown eyes have lost their frightened look in heaven.
—*Temple Bar.*

JOHN STUART MILL.—But the chief of all our philosophers is, doubtless, the mighty MILL. We remember the time when at Oxford, MILL was all the rage. Men of the Balliol stamp, as they were roughly termed, accorded to him a reverence which they would be slow to concede to St. Paul. Analyses of the "Logic" were published, and we should not at all be surprised to see a Concordance to MILL as there is a Concordance to the Bible, to SHAKESPEARE, and to "In Memoriam." M. TAINE, with his intense appreciation of the leading intellectual influences of England, has devoted a brief work to Mr. MILL. The fact is, Mr. MILL has touched many subjects, all the "knowledge," to use BACON'S term, and he has treated all with remarkable ability. The work on "Logic" and "Political Economy" are far beyond our feeble praise. Originally there was an idea that there was only one COMTE, and MILL was his prophet, but the famous article in the *Westminster* was very displeasing to the Comteists, and was vehemently impugned by some of them. Mr. MILL'S election for Westminster gave an immense impetus to his reputation, and on one or two occasions he brought over Mr. GLADSTONE to his way of thinking. It was no doubt a fact that the Westminster election ejected Mr. MILL, and sent him to Avignon instead of to St. Stephen's. At the same time it must be confessed that, even when incarnated [illegible], the philosophy personified in Mr. MILL'S [illegible] was at times a little quick-tempered and irrational. The calmness and dispassionateness of philosophy were perhaps a little discredited by him. In fact, it is a sad truth that the atmosphere of philosophy is sometimes as turbid as that of parliament or convocation. Even in pure science, when Dr. ROYSTON PIGGOTT lately carried the microscope to higher powers than it had hitherto been known, a good deal of temper was shown by less-gifted microscopists. Here, then, is another of the human drawbacks of divine philosophy. Again, as a champion of woman's rights, Mr. MILL awoke a tender interest in many minds, a general interest in all. His avowal that he owed whatever was best in his writings to his wife, is [illegible]. His "Essay on Liberty" is [illegible] of a convenient length, and in a tone and style that are admirable examples of the philosophical treatment of a great subject. But, in fact, Mr. MILL has circumnavigated all the waters of philosophy, and has laid under contribution all the streams of truth. He has more than sustained the great hereditary fame which he inherited from his father, the historian of British India, and beyond that, one of the most potent intellectual influences of his time. A remarkable work which binds the two MILLS together, and affords a spectacle of philosophical discipleship, is the edition of the elder MILL'S work on the *Human Mind*, which is edited by JOHN STUART MILL, and annotated by MR. GROTE, MR. BAIN, MR. HERBERT SPENCER, and MR. FINDLATER.

There was a little dingy room in the old India House in Leadenhall-street, where Mr. J. S. MILL used to receive his friends for philosophical discussion, and there was composed some of his treatises much about the same time when MACAULEY was appropriately writing his *Lays of Ancient Rome* in his room at the War Office. One very important landmark in Mr. MILL'S career, is the fact, that some thirty years ago he introduced COMTE, and secured for him a wider recognition than any which he had received among his own people. Mr. MILL'S system is, in fact, a modified Comteism, and as he rejects the "Culte Systématique de l'Humanité" as much as he rejects "Transcendentalism" itself. Mr. MILL says, "there is not any idea, feeling or power, in the human mind, which, in order to account for it, requires that its origin should be referred to any other source than experience." In fact, Mr. MILL, throughout the course of his philosophy, has no room for belief as distinct from knowledge. At the same time he gives a sort of sanction to the argument from design, which thinkers even still more advanced than he is, are giving up or attacking. Still, after all, he represents British empiricism. We believe, however, that on this point he is not in harmony with the instincts of British nature.—*London Society.*

ANECDOTES OF BEAU BRUMMEL.—At a great ball given by a certain law lord, one of the handsomest as well as the most *difficile* girls in the room was observed to refuse every dance. Late in the evening, however, Cornet BRUMMEL made his appearance, when this haughty beauty at once yielded him her hand and joined the dancers. The dance over, the Beau sauntered up to a friend and inquired with some curiosity who the very ugly man standing near the mantle-piece might be. "Why surely you must know him," said his acquaintance; "that is the master of the house." "Really?" replied the Cornet, nonchalantly. "How should I? I never was invited."

BRUMMEL only remained in the Tenth until 1796. His reasons for selling out have never been thoroughly ascertained, and it certainly does seem incomprehensible that he should thus early have given up a position so much coveted by others, and which must have been such a pleasant one to himself. The unsettled state of Europe at that time rendered it highly probable that the regiment might be required for active service, and it is said by many that this was a contingency specially distasteful to BRUMMEL. The reason he himself gave to the Prince was the fact that the regiment was suddenly ordered to Manchester. "I have heard, your Royal Highness," he said, "that we are ordered to Manchester. Now you must be aware how disagreeable this would be to me. I really could not go. Think, your Royal Highness—Manchester! Besides, you would not be there. I have, therefore, with your Royal Highness' permission, determined to sell out." "Oh, by all means, BRUMMEL," said the Prince; "do as you please, do as you please."

BRUMMEL had been dining with a young man, who, though very wealthy, was scarcely, as he considered, in his world, and before the party separated he asked who would take him to Lady JERSEY'S that evening. His host, who was also invited, proud of the prospect of being seen in such company, eagerly placed his carriage at his disposal. "Thank you exceedingly," said the Beau, "very kind of you indeed. But pray how are you to go? You surely would not like to get up behind? No; that would not be right. And yet it will scarcely do for me to be seen in the same carriage with you." His authority on all social matters at length came to be regarded as unquestionable, and his approbation was earnestly sought for, even by persons of high distinction, moving in his set. "Do you see that gentleman near the door?" asked an experienced chaperone of her daughter, a *débutante*, making her first appearance at Almack's, "he is now speaking to Lord ——." "Yes, I see him," replied the light-hearted girl. "Who is he?" "A person, my dear, who will probably come and speak to us; and if he enters into conversation, be careful to give him a favorable impression of you, for he is the celebrated Mr. BRUMMEL."

LORD ALVANLEY, BRUMMEL, HENRY PIERREPOINT and SIR HARRY MILDMAY gave a ball at the Hanover-square Rooms, which was called "the Dandies' Ball, the four gentlemen mentioned being members of that club. Upon the Regent's expressing a wish to be present he received an invitation, though his rupture with BRUMMEL had but just taken place. On his entry into the ball-room, the four donors of the entertainment stood waiting to receive him. He greeted them all with some words of friendly recognition, with the exception of BRUMMEL, on whom he stared as if he did not know who he was or why he was there. Stung to the quick by this public insult, the Beau said in a loud tone to ALVANLEY, immediately their royal guest had passed on, "ALVANLEY, who's your fat friend?" The Prince heard the remark, and was as much mortified by it as even its author could have desired.—*Temple Bar.*

CRITICISM.—So many foolish persons are rushing into print, that it requires a kind of literary police to hold them back, and keep them in order. Where there are mice there must be cats, and where there are rats we may think it worth our while to keep a terrier, who will give the thieves a shake, and let them drop, with all the mischief taken out of them. But the process is a rude and cruel one at best, and it too often breeds a love of destructiveness for its own sake in those who get their living by it. A poor poem or essay does not do much harm, after all; nobody reads it who is likely to be seriously hurt by it. But a sharp critic stings a young author almost to death, and makes an old one uncomfortable to no purpose. If it were my business to sit in judgment on my neighbors, I would try to be courteous at least to those who had done me good service, but, above all, I would handle tenderly those young authors who are coming before the public in the flutter of their early appearance, and are in the trembling delirium of stage-fright already.

Our *epizoic* literature is becoming so extensive that nobody is safe from its *ad infinitum* progeny. A man writes a book of criticisms. A quarterly review criticizes the critic. A monthly magazine takes up the critic's critic. A weekly journal criticizes the critic of the critic's critic, and a daily paper favors us with some critical remarks on the performance of the writer in the weekly, who has criticized the critical notice in the monthly of the critical essay in the quarterly on the critical work we started with. And thus we see that each flea "has smaller fleas that on him prey," even the critic himself cannot escape the common lot of being bitten. Whether all this is a blessing or a curse, like that one which made Pharaoh and all his household run to their toilet-tables, is a question about which opinions differ. The physiologists of the time of Moses—if there were vivisectors other than priests in those days—would probably have considered that other plague, of the frogs, as a fortunate opportunity for science, as this poor little beast is the *souffre-douleur* of experimenters and school-boys from time immemorial.—*Oliver Wendell Holmes in the Atlantic Monthly.*

DARK RADIATIONS.—But, besides those which produce light, the sun sends forth incessantly a multitude of waves which produce no light. The largest waves which the sun sends forth are of this non-luminous character, though they possess the highest heating power. A common sunbeam contains waves of all kinds, but it is possible to sift or filter the beam so as to intercept all its light, and to allow its obscure heat to pass unimpeded. For substances have been discovered which, while intensely opaque to the light waves, are almost perfectly transparent to the others. On the other hand, it is possible, by the choice of proper substances, to intercept, in a great degree, the pure heat-waves, and to allow the pure light-waves free transmission. This last separation, however, is not so perfect as the first. We shall learn presently how to detach the one class of waves from the other class, and to prove that waves competent to light a fire, fuse metal, or burn the hand, may exist in a perfectly dark place.

Supposing, then, that we withdraw, in the first instance, the large heat-waves, and allow the light-waves alone to pass. These may be concentrated by suitable lenses and sent into water without sensibly warming it. Let the light-waves now be withdrawn, and the larger heat-waves concentrated in the same manner; they may be caused to boil the water almost instantaneously.

This is the point to which I wished to lead you, and which without due preparation could not be understood. You now perceive the important part played by these large darkness-waves. If I may use the term, in the work of evaporation. When they plunge into seas, lakes, and rivers, they are intercepted close to the surface, and they heat the water at the surface, thus causing it to evaporate; the light-waves at the same time entering to great depths without sensibly heating the water through which they pass. Not only, therefore, is it the sun's fire which produces evaporation, but a particular constituent of that fire, the existence of which you probably were not aware of.

Further, it is these self-same lightless waves which, falling upon the glaciers of the Alps, melt the ice and produce all the rivers flowing from the glaciers; for I shall prove to you presently that the light-waves, even when concentrated to the uttermost, are unable to melt the most delicate hoar-frost; much less would they be able to produce the copious liquefaction observed upon the glaciers.

These large, lightless waves of the sun, as well as the heat-waves issuing from non-luminous hot bodies, are frequently called obscure or invisible heat.

We have here an example of the manner in which phenomena, apparently remote, are connected together in this wonderful system of things that we call nature. You cannot study a snow-flake profoundly without being led back by it step by step to the constitution of the sun. It is thus throughout nature. All its parts are interdependent, and the study of any one part completely would really involve the study of all.—*Prof. Tyndall in the Popular Science Monthly.*

FAME.—I suppose we all, those of us who write in verse or prose, have the habitual feeling that we should like to be remembered. It is to be awake when all of those who were round us have been long wrapped in slumber. It is a pleasant thought enough that the name by which we are called shall be familiar on the lips of those who come after us, and the thoughts that wrought themselves out in our intelligence, the emotions that trembled through our frames, shall live themselves over again in the minds and hearts of others.

But is there not something of rest, of calm, in the thought of gently and gradually fading away out of human remembrance? What line have we written that was on a level with our conceptions? What page of ours that does not betray some weakness we would fain have left unrecorded? To become a classic and share the life of a language is to be ever open to criticisms, to comparisons, to the caprices of successive generations, to be called into Court and stand a trial before a new jury, once or more than once in every century. To be forgotten is to sleep in peace with the undisturbed myriads, no longer subject to the chills and heats, the blasts, the sleet, the dust, which assail in endless succession that shadow of a man which we call his reputation. The line which dying we would wish to blot has been blotted out for us by a hand so tender, so patient, so used to its kindly task, that the pages look as fair as if they had never borne the record of our infirmity or our transgression. And then so few would be wholly content with their legacy of fame. The dignity of a silent memory is not to be undervalued. Fame is after all a kind of rude handling, and a name that is often on vulgar lips seems to borrow something not to be desired, as the paper-money that passes from hand to hand gains somewhat which is a loss thereby. O sweet, tranquil refuge of oblivion, so far as earth is concerned, for us poor blundering, stammering, misbehaving creatures who cannot turn over a leaf of our life's diary without feeling thankful that its failure can no longer stare us in the face! Not unwelcome shall be the baptism of dust which hides forever the name that was given in the baptism of water! We shall have good company whose names are left unspoken by posterity. "Who knows whether the best of men be known, or whether there be not more remarkable persons forgot than any that stand remembered in the known account of time?" The greater part must be content to be as though they had not been; to be found in the register of God, not in the record of man. Twenty-seven names make up the first story before the flood, and the recorded names ever since contain not one living century.—*Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the Atlantic Monthly.*

ARTESIAN WELLS.—Numerous and useful as the London Artesian wells are, they sink into insignificance when compared with the application of the same system in Paris. Our deepest wells range from about 400 to 500 feet, and the water comes from the chalk hills at a nearest distance of from fifteen to twenty-five miles from London; whereas in Paris the well of Grenelle is 1,798 feet deep, and derives its supplies from the rain-water falling in the Lower Greensands of Champagne, and traveling above 100 miles under-ground before reaching Paris. The well of Passy, sunk also through the chalk into the Lower Greensands, at a depth of 1,923 feet, derives its supplies from the same source. The water-delivery is large and well maintained. These results were considered so encouraging, that in 1865 the Municipality of Paris decided on sinking two Artesian wells of unexampled magnitude. Hitherto the bore-holes of wells have been measured by inches, varying from fourteen to four inches, that of Passy alone having been four feet at the surface and two feet four inches at bottom; but it was resolved to exceed even the larger dimensions of this well.

One of these experimental wells is in the north of Paris, at La Chapelle, St. Denis, 157 feet above the sea-level. A shaft, with a diameter of 6¼ feet, was first sunk through tertiary strata to a depth of 113 feet. At this point the boring was commenced with a diameter of 5½ feet, and carried through difficult tertiary strata to a depth of 450 feet, when the chalk was reached. A fresh bore-hole was then commenced in August, 1867, which in September, 1870, had reached the depth of 1,954 feet. The works were stopped on account of the war until June, 1871, when they were resumed, and the bore-hole has now reached the great depth of 2,034 feet, with a diameter still of 4 feet 4½ inches. It is now in the gray chalk, and it is calculated that the lower greensands will be reached at a depth of about 2,300 feet.

The other Artesian well is at the Butte-aux-Cailles, on the south-east of Paris, at an elevation of 203 feet above the sea. The tertiary strata are there only 205 feet thick. This well is not quite on so large a scale as the other, and is still, at the depth of 1,640 feet, in the white chalk.

The discharge from these great wells will probably be equal to that of a small river. At Passy, notwithstanding some defective tubage, and the circumstance that the surface of the ground is there 86 feet above the Seine, the discharge at the surface is equal to 3,500,000 gallons daily; and is expected to be above 5,000,000, or enough for the supply of a town of 150,000 inhabitants. The question may arise, and has arisen, why, with a like geological structure, the same should not be obtained at London as at Paris.—*From an address by Mr. Prestwich.*

LISZT'S PLAYING.—LISZT'S talent it is impossible to deny; yet he was one of those players, even in the zenith of his fame, with whom it was absolutely impossible to be entirely satisfied, chiefly because of his uncertainty. When in the mood, nothing could be more nobly expressive or more free from caricature than his playing; but at other times, and far too often, he was capricious and wearisome. His mechanism was the most extraordinary that ever human hand was capable of accomplishing. He would pile up difficulties upon difficulties to such a height that it seemed to be next to impossible that anything more intricate could be devised; and yet to these something would be added that it was out of the question to conceive [illegible] what extent he would carry them. I must admit to have been at times wearied with such demonstrations of dash and intricacy; but, whenever he could be induced to be reasonable, as he was on the occasion of his playing the Kreutzer Sonata with OLE BULL, there was a charm about him that few indeed [illegible]. This was the only occasion on which I ever was perfectly satisfied with him, so that greatness really [illegible]. If a judgment had only been arrived at by means of his extravagances, I should have pronounced him offhand to be the most detestable charlatan I had ever the misfortune to listen to; but this one event prevented the formation of such an opinion, and convinced me that he had every qualification that a great master could possess, but that no reliance could ever be placed upon his doing justice either to his art or to himself.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

EIGHTY DAYS IN THE SADDLE.

Being temporarily detained in New-Orleans from a proposed trip through Mexico, I determined to fill the gap with a visit to the Indian Nation and Texas. Outfitting with a suit of coarse home-spun, a broad-brim, a lead pencil, and a mosquito bar, I boarded one of the Red River steamers, and in nine days (days of crooked traveling) landed at Jefferson, the then head of navigation. Here I found a very thriving sort of place, with its Texas peculiarities. The merchants seem to be doing a lively business in cotton trading and supplying the interior dealers with wet and dry goods. We say wet, because "jump it," as the Texan terms whisky, is an inevitable concomitant of household supplies, and as inevitably forms a portion of a retail dealer's bill when making up stock.

Getting into Texas is getting into a country of new habits, language and dress. Texans seem to have borrowed portions of their language from many different nations. One-half the men you meet talk by no sort of rule at all, and such phrases as one hears certainly exist nowhere else. You say to a man that it is looking like rain; and, after looking at you, with a face like a Scotchman's when he is trying to "take in" a joke, he says, "I reckon so," beginning low, and fully emphasizing the "so." If you ask him about the health and welfare of his family, he answers with a drawl, as though each word made him sick, "bout well, as common." If he drinks, it is "let's jump it once for luck."

And still they are not happy.

At Jefferson we took stage for Paris, our objective point in Texas. After passing through several small, insignificant-looking villages, and a most unpromising stretch of country we got down at Clarksville, the second day out; and if ever a traveler needed reconstruction, and general reshaping, it was your correspondent after that two days' ride. A stage ride upon a smooth turnpike in the old States, or a long day's roll in a diligence over the Government roads of Germany is a tiresome thing, but when it comes to a two-days' journey in one of the Texas coaches, over roads that have never had a moment's labor given them, but are left to grow good or bad by nature's own spade, the case is a deplorable one, indeed. Pleasure during such a ride is substituted by the very antipodes. When we lay down to rest it was with a determination that "if ever I ceased" to abhor stages, which in my estimation are *pis aller*, may we become a Hottentot.

Clarksville is a quaintly-built, old-fashioned place of about two thousand inhabitants, the usual quota of variety store, with a back page, (a place to "jump it,") one hotel, two churches, several private dwellings, with pretentious features, and quite a good wheat and corn country about it. After a day's rest, and one or two futile efforts to get a good saddle-horse, we mounted the stage again, and before daylight the next morning went rolling into Paris. We had but a little span of daylight before reaching Paris, in which to look at the country, and had to depend almost solely upon the rather illiterate Jehu of the coach for information. Despite his ignorance upon other matters, he seemed posted about farming and girls. We really believe that this fellow had cracked his whip at, thrown kisses, given candy, nuts and the like to every girl upon that long stretch of seventy miles. He talked advisedly of Sue, Kate, Sally, Moll and a host of others, and so much so that we ventured the question whether he ought not to marry some one of them. With a merry twinkle of the eye he said, "Not for Joe," (they have just got hold of "Ada Wray" song out here,) and cracked his whip inside the limits of Paris. Here we found quite a thriving little city, surrounded by a splendid prairie and timber country. We had only time to take a cursory look at the place, and make the acquaintance of one of its chief men, Mr. HENRY HOTCHKINS, (the son of the old Presbyterian missionary to the Choctaws, from whom we engaged an animal to ride to Boggy Depot, the central point in the nation, before we were off. We made the fifteen miles from Paris to Red River about dusk, crossed in a rope ferry, and slept our first night at the Hotchkins' farm, in Oklahumma—the red man's home.

Bright and early we were booted and spurred and ready for the sixty miles of almost trackless country reaching to Boggy Depot. The Hamite who saddled the mule (no horses here) had given us as he deemed the best one out of forty odd, and your writer, after a look, thought the animal good for the trip.

We had had some experience with these mules, cabs in German, the donkey in our wanderings in Spain, and did not think it best to risk too strong an opinion of his good qualities at a glance, and the sequel showed us the utility of this. However, handing the lemon-colored HAMITE a quarter, with which to buy his wife a ribbon, (it doubtless went down his gullet,) we mounted the mule and turned north-east. Until we passed the limits of the farm, the mule went along nicely, and we began to feel that our philosophy was wasted, but when once we turned into the broad prairie the mule began to develop—the mule in his infinitesimal body. He got in the habit of stopping so sudden that we got the start of it some ten or fifteen feet at each stop. We had no trouble to catch it, for it stood docile enough—in fact, standing was a good hold with that mule. We had several of these overreaches before we got used to it. Once we met a white-oak tree on the way out from the animal, and came near dislocating a jaw-bone. We tried mounting the animal going up hill, but it didn't seem to make any difference, only that we fell easier. By and by we led the mule to a log, sat thereon, and looking squarely into the wicked eyes, we tried to argue the case, but that mule wouldn't argue worth a cent. So we learned afterward—and we made up our minds that it acted from a spirit of general hostility rather than from any ill-will toward the writer personally.

John and I—John was the mule's front name—reached Armstrong Academy, the capital of the Choctaw Nation, where we found a good meal and bed. Continuing our journey the following morning we parted company with John at Boggy Depot (not very reluctantly, we can assure the reader) the same evening.

Before going on with what we may have to say of this people, we feel like going back and saying that the country through which we passed during those two days equals any spot on the globe. Wide, rolling, billowy prairie; great belts of choice timber-land; black-loam soil; clear, cool, rushing streams; tall native and Bermuda grasses, all waiting for the touch of the skill and industry to become the garden-spot of the Union.

Making Boggy Depot our stopping place in the Indian country, we spent near forty days in horseback wanderings, throughout Oklahuma. We were there at a time when there was much excitement upon the present and future condition of the Indian nation. We sought out the principal men of the Choctaws, such as EX-GOV. WRIGHT, EDWIN and TIMOTHY DWIGHT, the FOLSOMS, and others, and from them obtained much information. The summing up of all that we gathered may be told as follows: The Choctaws were moved from Mississippi in 1831, with the promise that this should be a future and an inviolate home for all generations. So the treaty reads. They were to own and control all the territory now classed as Oklahuma. Until a year or so ago, the Government faithfully kept their contract. Then the "Out West" became cramped; more room was needed, and from present indications the presumption is legitimate that Oklahuma will soon be opened up to the white settler. The initial step was made when the railway pierced the forests of this country. Then the Indian country lost its identity. The Choctaws and the Chickasaws, both of whom live under nearly the same government, agreed with the Creeks and the Cherokees to hold a convention at Ocmulgee to consider the question of opening up the territory and disposing of the lands. When the Convention was called the Choctaws, through the efforts of EX-GOV. WRIGHT, withdrew from the compact and remained passive. Since the railway has entered the nation the prejudice has somewhat worn off, and we do not think any great obstacles to opening up the nation would now be made. The main object in the opposition of the Choctaws, was to try and control the selection of immigrants, so as to keep out the illsorted and rapacious speculators.

We have no doubt, since seeing these people and their country, that opening their nation would prove of good to them.

They have an immense region of choice country, and its sale at $3 per acre would, after giving to each Choctaw 160 acres, give each a steady income of $600 per year, if the proceeds were put out at six per cent. per annum. Surely this would be better than letting it lie idle for ages, doing them, nor any one any good, in any sense.

Another view, and not the least, is this. You may send all the missionaries in America to these people, and not one of the taught will grow thrifty or industrious, will not grow any nearer a good and pleasant life. The Indian must have example. Put one hundred thrifty, down east farmers along the roadsides of the Choctaw Nation, right in plain sight of the Indian as he moves about, and these farmers and their example, their fine farms and nice homes, will do more to civilize the Indian than all the preachers in Christendom. We do not say this in any wrong spirit, nor would we undervalue the arduous services of these teachers, rather do we honor them—but we state it because we feel that it is a fact, a point worthy of the attention of all who feel kindly toward the red man. We have talked to these people, stopped with them in their cabin homes, far away from the light of civilization, and we simply speak from experience, and a consciousness of being right. At Boggy Depot there are quite a number of white people. These have provided nice, comfortable homes, opened up large farms, and this has had a good effect upon the natives who live near by. They have taken more care of their stock, their farm-houses, families, in fact they have caught at the white man's plan and follow it closely. Spread this example all over the nation, put the Indian in constant contact with this manner of life, and you will then civilize him and fit him for one of the nation's family.

The Choctaws, as a general thing, are averse to education, in the book term of that word, and give but little care to the schools. There are quite a number of schools throughout the nation, but the children learn but slowly. Where there are white children associated with them in the schools, as at Boggy Depot, they learn more rapidly than when alone.

Boggy Depot is quite a little village, made up of the Ex-Governor's residence, a neat union church, school-house, three stores, and the usual hotel. Here, besides the Ex-Governor, (WRIGHT,) lives EDWIN DWIGHT, the Treasurer of the Nation, the United States Indian Agent, Dr. BOND, a prominent physician and member of the Choctaw Legislature, and several white families.

EDWIN DWIGHT is a representative character, and besides managing a large mercantile business and performing the executive duties of his office, takes a deep interest in the welfare of his people, and is constantly and intently watching the progress of events. With commendable foresight, he sees that it will be impossible for them to stay the onward roll of the progress car, and he is constantly endeavoring to prepare his people for the change, and advises them to make the best possible bargain with this progressive movement. How can it be otherwise?

Hedged in on every side by progress, civilization and refinement, with a vast domain lying idle, worthless to them, as it is, and offering homes and wealth to tens of thousands of strong-armed toil, how can these people expect that this will remain in *statu quo*? The educated men of the nation see the error of such an opinion, and are showing it to their people, in public and in private.

We found the advance guard of the railway engineer corps, within a mile or so of this place, and before the 4th of July the whistle of the locomotive will awaken the echoes of these hills and dales. Then, indeed, the blow is given to the present State of Oklahuma, and it must succumb to the mighty influence the iron horse brings in his track.

One of the first things remarked upon seeing the Choctaws was their inferiority as a race of people. As a boy, we had read about Mr. Lo "and the dusky maiden of the forest" until we formed a very exalted opinion of them, deeming the men the highest type of all that was manly, and the maidens all beauty and grace. The men are a very inferior race in stature and manners, living an idle, go-easy sort of an existence, seemingly no higher ambition than to become the owner of a shabby pony and a calico coat, with a yellow handkerchief for their dusky necks. They come to the little towns in the morning, lie about the stores or tavern during the day, and go home at night. They are too lazy even to hunt.

The maidens are coarse-featured, and dress in such a style as to destroy all the grace of person they possess. Their dress is a sort of "Dolly Varden" style, without the loops, a single calico dress with overskirt, and short enough to display fully their ankles, and a handkerchief about their heads constitutes their dress. Their feet (forgive us, lady readers) are left to go it alone, and they spread out over a considerable tract of land. All the talk about coy, tendernesses and such things, as we hear of through the ten-cent inflictions, is all bosh, the emanations of a diseased thimbleful of wretched brains. They are a coarse, unwomanly set, and need the teachings of a few Yankee schoolmarms before they are fit for society or lovemaking.

We saw but one female face worthy of even a second look, while journeying in the nation, and she was an octoroon, and had been North to school.

While at Boggy, we were shown the grave of the late lamented CYRUS KINGSBURY, the first and for fifty years a devoted Presbyterian missionary to the Choctaws. He went to them while they inhabited the wilds of Mississippi, and never left the tribe but once, (and then for a month) in fifty years. He lived and died among them, and his memory is dear to every man, woman and child in the nation. He was called Grandpa KINGSBURY by all these people, whom he so earnestly sought to lead into the gates of that upper and better country. He is asleep in a little graveyard about half a mile east of the town. A neat tombstone, placed there by the hands of a beloved daughter-in-law, points his grave to the traveler in these wild ways. Peace to his ashes.

Having gained all the information we could, enjoyed a few days' prairie-chicken shooting, and learned to eat *tumfolo*, we turned our faces to the south one bright crisp morning, and after crossing Little Sandy, which boils along through the lowlands, near Boggy Depot, took the stage road leading to Texas, sixty miles distant.

The whole distance to Red River, from Boggy Depot is a delightful country. Now a wide, billowing prairie, then a broad sweep of splendid timber land, here a rapid-running river, there a cool bubbling spring, now a stretch of rich black loam soil, and then a mixture of clay and other soil, waiting the sowers' hands to yield forth a plentiful harvest. About ten miles from the river we began to find the country more rolling, and there quite a number of Choctaws and the half-breeds, or rather whites who have married in the Choctaw families, have opened up fine large farms, and we have yet to see anything to excel the beauty of this spot. It is indeed a garden spot.

Thence to the river at Colbert's Ferry is a stretch of timber and pasture land.

We came to the "Muddy Water" at a little before sunset, and as it is ten miles to Sherman, and we were weary, we took shelter for the night with Mr. COLBERT, on the Choctaw side. We were cordially welcomed to his comfortable home, both by himself and family. Like Mr. DWIGHT, he is a representative man in the nation, and by far the wealthiest man in the nation, save ROBERT JONES.

He has educated his children at the North, and has himself been so much in the society of the white men, that his habits are but little different.

At the supper table his daughter, a very bright, intelligent young lady, presided.

In his table habits Mr. COLBERT clings to fragments of the Choctaw manner, both in the preparation of and the disposition of food.

We had a very ample meal, made up of corn-bread, fresh meat broiled, coffee and sweet potatoes. This was served in true backwoods style. The reader must not take this meal as a sample of the Choctaw mode. As a general thing the Choctaws who live in the forest, removed from contact with the whites, live in a most wretched manner. They live on tamfolo, meat and berries. Tamfolo is made of corn, with sometimes a little mashed sweet potato added. The corn is hulled by means of lye, steeped in water until thoroughly sour, and when eaten is warmed over a slow fire. It is execrable stuff at best. They have a saying that when a white man gets so that he relishes tomfolo, he will make a good Choctaw. For our part, we think we should be a long time getting to a Choctaw, if it depended upon relishing this food. The natives take their meals sitting about a huge pot, into which each one dips his spoon or flat paddle, according to the size of his mouth.

Their meat they take in their hands, and it is surprising how much of this material a good-sized Choctaw girl or boy will get outside of, during a sitting.

Table-cloths and the eating tools, so common among the civilized, are by the Choctaws entirely unheard of, except in such families as live about Boggy Depot or near the white settlements.

And they will always remain so, until the nation is opened up to the whites, and proper examples set them.

After a good night's rest and a cheering meal, Mr. COLBERT showed me his stock farm. He is one of the cattle-kings of this nation, owning some five or six thousand head of cattle, horses, mules, and a large lot of imported swine. He employs some twenty men in the care of these stock farms, and realizes a fine income from them. Why shouldn't he? He has only to pay the keepers, nature provides the food, in Summer on the prairie, in the Winter in the bottoms.

His market is right at his door, for his house stands within a hundred yards of the great cattle track from Texas to Kansas.

We enjoyed a very pleasant hour with him, then turned our faces Texasward.

At the river we found the old style rope-ferry, from which we always shrink with dread. However, we made another safe crossing, rode up the steep bank, and the first thing we saw was "saloon," very indifferently painted on a broad board, and beneath it men "jumping it," or, in plainer United States, taking their breakfast-drink of tangle-leg. This satisfied us that we had got into Texas. The roads were in a very good condition, and we made the twelve miles to Sherman at a brisk canter, reaching the hotel — so-called — in time to join the regulars at dinner. This meal satisfied us that these landlords up here need a little education in the culinary line; but as this place was Hobson's choice, we screwed up sufficient courage to endure the place. If the meal was bad, the upstairs, at 10 o'clock P. M., was simply lively. We had scarcely touched the bed before the entire brigade, cavalry and all, attacked us upon all sides. We got up, struck a light, and essayed to count the enemy. We soon ran up into the hundreds and gave it up. One look under the mattress, where the forces in reserve lay two and three deep, rank and file, satisfied us that sleeping in that bed was something we were not equal to, so we stole a blanket and pillow from the bed and roosted on the table. The next day we found a private house for the remainder of our stay in Sherman. The landlord expressed some surprise at the move, but we assured him that he was too crowded. Whether he took it or not, we have not learned. Sherman was all railroad and free school excitement at our visit. The people of the town and county had held an election, to vote a liberal subsidy to the M. and K. Railroad, to induce that Company to make their town the terminus.

The result was against the subsidy, and when we left it was determined to try again. Since then, we learn that the second trial was successful, and they are likely to get a railway. If this is so, the junction of this line and the Texas Central, coming from Houston, with Corsicana as its present terminus, will be at Sherman, making a continuous rail from New-York to the Gulf, by St. Louis, the Nation and Texas. If the subsidy is withheld, the junction will be in the line of Fannin and Grayson Counties, nine miles south of Sherman, which is a much better crossing than that near Cobbert's Ferry.

Sherman is quite a little city, doing a fair business. Like all Texas towns, the business portions face the four sides of a square, in which is the Court-house. We have often wondered at this, and failed to account for it, unless it was to facilitate the duties of the town-crier or the Deputy Sheriff as he called jurors or lost children, advertising the whole matter at one puff oblique of his lungs to the interested community. Sherman has two newspapers, and upon the table of each we found a copy of the NEW-YORK TIMES. We forgot to say that we found the NEW-YORK TIMES at many places in Indian Nation. Once we found a copy published in February, 1871, serving as a window in an Indian cabin away down on the Kimishe, forty miles deep in the woods.

So much for newspaper enterprise. One of the "bloods" of Sherman avenues, says that the fair sex are using the best papers for back stoops, but as we didn't see the undoubted evidence we thought him making fun.

The churches and school-houses are in fair condition here in Sherman, and this brings us to the excitement about the free-school system lately established in this State. It was a problem of vital interest, and is being slowly but surely developed into a good and permanent feature.

The main opposition was caused by two features, one the additional tax, (in reality small,) and the other, the misunderstanding regarding the rules for mixed schools. To a people just emerging from a long and wasteful war, and taking the initial steps toward the old standard of property, the additional burden of taxation, for the purpose of building school-houses, supplying books, &c., looks grevious, and it was not any wonder that it met a determined opposition. Before the war the rich educated their children at the North, the poor whites went without it, and the negro was not thought of. Emancipation, enfranchisement, and the terrible results of the fearfully wasting war, changed all this, and free schools became a necessity. As these things became more fully understood, and as the object and good results of the present system are fully realized, the old hatred and opposition grows less strong, and men the most resisting a year ago now turn to be good assistants. To be sure, those who are able to do so, educate their children at private schools and pay the public school tax, but this will not last long, and in another year or so all these private schools, or most of them, will merge into the public system. So far the system has progressed fairly, and under it thousands of little ones are gathered to be taught those things which fit them for good citizens of the Republic.

From Sherman we came South, passing through McKinney, a quiet town; Dallas, full of life and railroad spirit; Waxahachie, waiting the whistle of the locomotive; two or three smaller places, to Corsicana, the present terminus of the Texas Central. Liking our horse we steered clear of the railway and turning south by east from Corsicana we journeyed by easy stages to this City of Huntsville. Over this portion of our ride we fell in with a traveling companion, an old gentleman, well versed in the history of the State, from whom we gathered many items of information. He possessed the wisdom of the modern planter, and said that his ideas about farming here had not been gathered from GREELEY, but from experience. He, as well as the most of the large land-holders here, with whom we have talked, agree that the only way to make farming successful under the present badly-arranged labor system, was to cut these large plantations into small farms, and either sell or rent them out, thus separated, to the immigrant. Many of the largest of Texas land holders have already adopted this plan, and met success. In Washington, Grimes and Austin Counties this plan has been very generally followed. More than one-half the negro laborers have become entirely useless to the planter, and as a consequence millions of acres have become useless to the holders. The only probable solution to this labor problem, lies in the employing the Chinese, who possess the requisite to meet the wants of these Southern States. Some have already been introduced, and have so far proved good help. The only question to settle is how to obtain Chinese on living terms, for at the present planters are compelled to bid against each other for them. The free negro comes into the competition now and then, and this is only increasing the trouble. We think that as Texas and its vast resources, its strong inducements to the farming immigrant becomes better understood, there will be such an influx of these people as will solve the labor question. The acclimation once reached, we think there will be no trouble about these coast farms. These are but a small portion of the two hundred and eighty thousand miles of Texas territory, and the balance is as healthy and as ready for the Northern man as for the people of any of the Southern States. The State is ready to welcome all who come for permanent home-making. RAY.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Great preparations are already being made by the officers and members of the Seventh Regiment for their approaching encampment at Saratoga, and affairs seem to be in a forward condition. It is now certain that over 600 officers and men will participate in the encampment, and it is very likely that the actual strength of the regiment on the day of its departure will reach 800. There is no good reason why these hopes should not be fulfilled, for as there are nearly 1,000 men who are liable for duty in the Seventh, nearly all should try and join in the movement. We understand the actual individual expenses will be nominal, and the season being so well chosen, the members may very easily obtain leave of absence from business for the purpose. Col. Clark and his associate officers are straining every effort to make the encampment a success and a pleasure, and as they are receiving the aid of several ardent ex-members, we may safely predict that the excursion will prove to be all that is expected of it. The encampment ground is one of the best that could be found, and Gen. Abram Duryee, who has had much experience in such matters pronounces it the finest he has ever seen. The arrangement for meals is a most excellent one, and those fortunate enough to be able to march with the Seventh will assuredly never regret it. Healthy exercise, sound instruction in field movements, no unnecessary fatigue, and an absence of dissipation, make up the attractions of the encampment, and place it far above ordinary excursions, during which hot marches are made, to be succeeded by noisy dinners and exhausting journeys.

It had been decided in all the company organizations of the Twenty-second Regiment to go on an excursion to Richmond, but on Friday evening last the Board of Officers were, as we are informed, nearly equally divided, a majority of one only deciding against the trip. This action has created some feeling among the men as against their officers. To those who are not "posted" in the matter, the following facts may be of interest: The Governor of Virginia and the military and municipal authorities of Richmond united in a most cordial and earnest invitation for the Twenty-second Regiment of New-York to visit that city sometime during the Summer, guaranteeing "the boys" a splendid and friendly reception. The Governor added on his own responsibility that they should have such a reception as no regiment had ever received in this country, either North or South; that he in person, with his staff, would be on hand to receive them, and would devote his whole time and attention to them during their stay in Richmond. With such an invitation, accompanied by additional ones from the Richmond companies, we hardly think the Twenty-second Regiment could permanently decide to refuse the offer of the right hand of fellowship thus extended by the Southerners. As the Governor said, "This is really a national matter, and should the invitation be accepted, it will do more toward showing the people of the North and South, as well as those of the civilized world, that the hard feelings which are supposed to be cherished by the people of the South toward Northerners do not exist, than all the newspaper articles which might be written for the next twenty years." As this is the first invitation which has been extended from the South to any Northern military organization since the war, should the Twenty-second Regiment adhere to their decision, it is not likely they will receive another such compliment; and when some other regiment answers the next friendly call, the members of the Twenty-second will have cause to regret their failure to avail themselves of an opportunity such as this. We trust the Board of Officers will reconsider the matter before it is too late, for the honor of the regiment and the prestige it now holds; and we also trust the members themselves will come forward and support their officers in the undertaking. Let the South know that one of the crack regiments of New-York can appreciate an invitation so cordially given.

Company F, Twenty-second Regiment National Guard, Capt. Clan Ranald, assembles at the armory every Tuesday and Friday evenings for musketry instruction and target practice. The results of the shooting have so far been very encouraging, every shot with a few exceptions striking the target—a very good beginning for men the most of whom had never fired at a target before, and a good augury for future excellence. It is intended to continue this practice during the next six weeks, and go through the position and aiming drill according to Wingate's *Manual*, issued under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, in order to give the company as much instruction, theoretical and practical, as possible before the prize meeting of the company on July 6, and in order to select a team to represent the regiment for the "State Prize," at the meeting of the National Rifle Association in September. We give the register of the scores made on Friday evening. The target was 6 feet by 4, bull's eye 8 inches square, centre 2 feet square, distance 50 yards, five shots each. Bull's eyes count four marks, centres three and outers two. The weapon used was the Springfield musket-rifle. The following is the score:

						Total.
Private Carmichael	3	3	3	4	4	17
Private Moore	3	2	4	4	4	17
Private Backer	3	4	3	3	3	16
Adjt. Harding	3	4	4	2	3	16
Sergt. Magner	4	3	4	2	3	16
Private Anderton	3	3	3	3	3	15
Capt. Clan Ranald	3	3	2	4	3	15
Private Beach	2	3	3	4	3	15
Corporal Brinkerhoff	4	2	2	3	4	15
Lieut. Beckwith	3	3	3	3	3	15
Private Friller	3	2	2	4	4	15
Sergt. McRae	3	2	3	3	3	14
Sergt. Faltoute	3	2	3	3	3	14
Corporal McMurray	3	3	3	2	3	14
Private Gelston	3	2	2	2	4	13
Private Kolwing	2	2	2	3	4	13
Sergt. Jacobus	3	2	2	4	2	13
Sergt. Brill	2	3	3	3	2	13
Col. Rammey	2	2	2	2	4	12
Private Burnham	2	2	2	2	4	12
Private Brill	2	2	2	3	2	11
Private Trimble	2	2	2	2	3	11
Corporal Cuppia	2	3	2	2	2	11
Private Stevenson	3	2	2	2	2	11
Private Mundhenk	2	2	2	2	2	10

The National Rifle Association, of which Gen. Burnside is President, is advertising for a tract of land about 3,600 feet by 1,200 feet, level and cleared, with hill, wood or water at north or east extremity, near railroad or ferry, and within one hour of the City Hall. The object of this application is apparent to all, and we trust the Association may obtain what is required, so that our National Guard can be made practically as well as theoretically conversant with rifle practice.

Dr. Fuller Walker, formerly an editor in this City, has been appointed Assistant-Surgeon of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Brooklyn, with the rank of Captain, on the staff of Col. Ward.

The tenth anniversary of the departure of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G., for Harper's Ferry, in 1862, will be held under the direction of the Veteran Corps on Tuesday evening next, at the armory on Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

Col. Lester B. Faulkner, of Dansville, Livingston County, has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief on the military staff of the Governor, with the rank of Brigadier-General, vice William M. Tweed, Jr., resigned.

The First Regiment Cavalry requested Gen. Shaler to excuse them from duty on May 30, but the General refused to grant the request. Col. Madden, commanding the regiment, wanted to make their first parade as a battalion on the Fourth of July.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment, National Guard, Lieut.-Col. Stetson commanding, assembled at the State Arsenal, on Thursday evening, for battalion drill; but as spectators were not admitted, we are unable to criticise their execution of battalion movements.

Company C, Eighth Regiment, National Guard, held a full dress drill and social reunion at their armory on Thursday evening. The company paraded fourteen files front, and made a handsome appearance. Subsequent to the drill, the invited guests and the "gray coats" adjourned to one of the company rooms, and partook of cream and strawberries. The toilets worn by the ladies on this occasion were, in many instances, superb.

The "Veteran Association" of the Ninth Regiment National Guard, will hold their anniversary feast to-morrow evening, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Varian, commanding Third Brigade National Guard, has ordered the election for Colonel of the Ninth Regiment to take place at the regimental armory on May 29. There are two candidates in the field, Gen. Wilcox and Col. Braine. Capt. Dow S. Kittle, it is rumored, will also be a candidate on the evening of election. The vote at present stands 10 to 8, with 4 scattering—as yet undecided. In the event of Lieut.-Col. Braine being selected to command, Major Hitchcock will, without any opposition, be elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. Dow S. Kittle the Major. It is quite a redeeming feature that the Ninth, notwithstanding all that has been said and done against it, still preserve its organization in a high state of efficiency.

Company B, Eighth Infantry, National Guard, on Wednesday evening, finished up their drill season by a full-dress drill and inspection at the armory. The Company paraded sixteen files front, two officers and five seargeants, and presented a fine soldierly appearance. Recruiting is very active in this command, twenty-two recruits having been equipped and instructed since Feb. 22. At the close of the drill, Sergeant F. A. Gee and Private McQueen, were presented by the Company with massive gold medals of exquisite workmanship. The presentation speech being made by Col. Geo. D. Scott. As the members of B Company felt desirous to witness the competitive drill, which was to take place between Corporal Rothschild and Private Davis, Capt. Clark dismissed his command for the time being. The two contestants were then called forth, and as the Corporal had issued the challenge, he was selected by the judges (Col. Scott, Capt. Bloom, Sixth, and Lieut. Tater) as the first man to execute the manual, first by detail, and afterward without the numbers. Both men displayed a soldierly knowledge of their business, and made about the same number of mistakes; but for snap, vim and soldierly bearing, Private Davis was declared by the judges to be the best drilled man, a decision which was acquiesced in by all present.

A great deal of manifest displeasure seems to pervade the First Regiment National Guard, owing to the manner in which tactics and regulations have been disregarded by the Brigade Commander. *Upton's Tactics* prescribes that the regiments shall be formed in brigade, those having the lowest numerical designation on the right.

Capt. James Brady, Company C, Twelfth Regiment National Guard, is recruiting some very fine men.

In conversation with Lieut.-Col. Vose, commanding Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard, that officer stated that immediately after the Decoration Day parade he intends to take a vote of the regiment in a body, as to whether or not they desire to go to Boston. Col. Vose has been indefatigable in his efforts since he assumed command, and has infused a thorough military ardor and *esprit de corps* throughout the entire regiment. The Seventy-first is to receive the Seventh on their return from the Saratoga camping expedition, and it is rumored that the Eighth Regiment will escort the Seventh on the day of their departure.

Major Hallen, of the Fifth Regiment, National Guard, is at present busily engaged in drilling the members of his recruit class. There are very few if any vacancies in the regiment at present, and Col. Spencer anticipates parading at the head of a column "a thousand strong" on May 30.

Lieut. John C. King has been promoted to Captain of Company C, Fifty-fourth Regiment, National Guard, Sergt. J. Ernisse to First Lieut. and Corporal T. M. Logan to Second Lieutenant.

Col. Hy. Brinker, Fifty-fourth Regiment, National Guard, of Rochester, has selected Lieut. G. A. Begy Adjt.; Lieut. M. H. Smith, Quarter-master; Major C. Buckley, Surgeon; Capt. C. S. Starr, Assistant Surgeon, and Capt. W. W. Battersall, Chaplain. This regiment will parade on Thursday next.

The Spring parade of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, National Guard, took place at Buffalo on Monday last, when the command, under Col. R. Flach, was reviewed by Brig.-Gen. W. F. Rogers. The Seventy-fourth Regiment of Buffalo will parade about the middle of June.

The old One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, met on Monday last in Buffalo to make preparations for decorating the graves of their dead comrades. The veterans will parade on Thursday next in dark blue, with fatigue caps and badges, under the command of Col. John B. Webber.

The Hier Light Guard, of Syracuse, has recently been organized, with Phillip Drumm as Captain, and, being of the required strength, is now making preparations to secure uniforms and equipments.

Sergts. M. E. Tracy and P. E. Byrne, of Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment, National Guard, Albany, after having been under arrest for six months, were, on Tuesday, released and ordered to report for duty to their company commander.

The eleventh annual reunion of the surviving members of the Twenty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers took place at Lockport on Wednesday last, the anniversary of the day it was mustered into service in 1861. Only twenty-two were present out of nearly 1,000 men; but this small band fought over their old battles as they dined together at the Judson House. The next annual meeting will be held at Medina, and on Thursday next the survivors will decorate the graves of their dead comrades.

A number of the members of the late Third Regiment, (Infantry,) New-York Volunteers, recently held a meeting at the office of Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, at which it was proposed to form an organization of all the surviving members of that Regiment, and resolved, if practicable, to ascertain the views of all concerned in relation thereto. The organization to be non-political—of the character of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, is thought desirable. Communications may be addressed to Major Fred. J. Karcher, Williamsburg, N. Y.

From the manifestations before us it is very evident that the military turn-out on Thursday next will be one of the finest ever witnessed in this City, the occasion being the annual decoration of the soldiers graves with plants and flowers.

Ordination of Four Young Priests—Interesting Ceremony in the Paulists' Church.

Yesterday morning the Catholic Church of St. Paul the Apostle, in East Fifty-ninth-street, was the scene of an impressive ceremony in the ordination of Michael Augustine Brady, Adrian Louis Rosecrans, son of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, and nephew of Right Rev. S. H. Rosecrans, Bishop of Columbus, Ohio; Thomas Verney Robinson and Walter Elliott. They had received the minor orders of subdeacon and deacon previously, and were yesterday ordained priests. A little after nine the acolytes, numbering about forty, followed by the clergy, in full canonicals, and lastly by Bishop MCCLOSKY, who bore the insignia of his rank upon his bosom in the shape of a heavy gold chain and cross, slowly entered the chancel. The attendants and candidates for holy orders knelt while the Bishop assumed the vestments worn on the occasion of Pontifical high mass. This he proceeded to celebrate, and when the first Epistle was finished the four candidates advanced to the foot of the altar, and kneeling before the Bishop were interrogated by him as to their desires, then retiring a few steps prostrated themselves, while the Bishop and clergy recited the Litany of the Saints. This ended, the prostrate men arose, and again advancing knelt before the Bishop, while he and the clergy present laid their hands upon the head of each, and again retiring to their former position the young priests knelt while the Bishop and clergy, with the right hand extended, pronounced a benediction, and invoked the descent of the Holy Ghost upon them. The young priests advanced, and the Bishop removed the stole from the left shoulder of each candidate, and placed it upon his neck; he then vested them with the chasuble, and they returned to the lower steps of the altar, while the Bishop intoned the hymn: "Veni Creator Spiritus," the choir taking up the refrain. The anointing of the hands with the chrism, and the kiss of peace given by the Bishop to each, followed; after which the young priests partook of the sacred elements, and received the last laying on of hands. At the conclusion of the mass the Bishop and clergy retired, while the congregation remained kneeling, and the young divines gave their first priestly benediction. Rev. Father BRADY will preach his first sermon today, in the church of his ordination, at 10½.

A Saturday Habeas Corpus Campaign.

In addition to ALBERT VAN SAUN, the forger, who was brought up yesterday on habeas corpus and released on bail, JAMES KIEL, the alleged Jones' Wood murderer; DR. GYLES, the alleged abortionist, and CARL VOGT, the alleged Belgian murderer and thief, were brought before the Courts on writs of habeas corpus. KIEL and GYLES were brought up in the Supreme Court, before Judge LEONARD, the former on an application for his discharge for want of legal evidence, and the latter on a motion to admit to bail. Both cases were adjourned over until Tuesday. VOGT was brought before the Superior Court, Judge CURTIS, with a view to prevent his anticipated extradition yesterday. This case was adjourned until Monday next, the prisoner being in the meantime held by the Sheriff, subject to the jurisdiction of the State Court.

The Shakespeare Pedestal.

The pedestal for WARD's statue of SHAKESPEARE, designed by Mr. J. WREY MOULD, is expected to arrive from Scotland early next month. It was designed last June, but the committee who had charge of the matter did not accept it until last October. It is quite original in form, and not at all like the mile-posts which generally do duty as the support for our statues. It stands about eight feet in height, and will have a breadth at the base of four feet and a half, and at the apex of two feet and nine inches. It may be described as cylindrical in outline, with a square base. Underneath the bronze slab of the statue will come a cap of red Peterhead granite, beneath which is a cornice of polished blue Newry, and a frieze of the same, unpolished, which is adorned with an incised wreath of laurel leaves. The body of the pedestal is of highly-polished Peterhead pink granite, with an incised inscription in centre purporting that the statue was erected in commemoration of the Shakespeare tercentenary by citizens of New-York. The peinth is of deep olive Quincy granite, resting on a broad base of gray.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 25.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	119	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	116⅜
5,000	do.	119⅛			
1,000	U. S. 6s, 81, R.	117	48,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	116
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	115⅛	15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	116⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Quicksilver......c	31	100	Northwestern	75⅛
100	Western Union..c	77	100	do.	75⅛
500	do.	77	200	Union Pacific	41
400	Pacific Mail	78	100	do.	41
200	do.	77⅞	1500	do.	41⅛
200	do.	77¾	4000	do.	41⅛
300	do.	77⅝	800	do.	41⅛
200	do.	77	4500	do.	41⅛
500	do.	77	400	do.....c	41
200	do.	76⅞	1200	do.	41
200	do.	76¾	2100	do.	40⅞
600	do.	77⅛	1000	do.	41
100	do.	77¼	100	do.....b3	41
300	do.	77⅜	300	do.	40⅞
400	do.	77⅝	200	do.	40⅞
200	do.	77¾	700	do.	40⅞
300	do.	77⅝	100	do.....s3	40¾
500	do.	77⅞	200	C., C. & I. C.	40¾
100	do.....b3	77⅞	100	do.	40¾
200	do.	77⅞	200	do.	40⅞
600	do.	77⅝	300	do.	40⅞
1600	do.....c	76⅞	600	do.	40⅞
100	Lake Shore	95⅛	400	do.	40⅞
100	do.	95⅛	1000	do.	40⅞
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	98	300	do.....b3	40¾
100	do.	98⅛	300	do.	40⅞
200	do.	98⅛	600	do.	40⅞
200	do.	98	1500	do.	40⅞
300	do.	97⅞	300	do.	40⅞
100	Erie Railway	68⅛	300	do.	40⅞
100	do.	68⅛	300	do.	40⅞
800	do.	68⅛	600	do.	40⅞
200	do.	68⅜	200	do.	40⅞
100	do.....c	68⅛	300	Ohio & Miss.	48⅛
200	do.	68⅛	300	do.....s3	48
400	do.	68⅜	800	do.....s3	47⅞
300	Rock Island	111	500	do.....b3	48
400	do.	111⅛	300	Boston, H. & E.	10⅛
100	Northwestern..b3	75⅛	400	do.	10⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$12,000	Tenn. St. 6s, o.	73	200	Quick. Pref.	43
10,000	do..bet. call.	73⅛	25	D. & H. Canal Co.	120
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n. s3.	73	200	Mariposa Pref.	3
12,000	Va. 6s, Con.	56⅜	100	Erie Railway.b. c.	68⅜
5,000	Va. St. 6s. Def.	17⅛	1500	do.	68⅜
5,000	N. C. St. 6s, new.	20	100	Mich. Cen.	117⅛
2,000	N. C. 6s, sp. tax.	14⅛	10	L. S. & M. So.	95⅜
5,000	Mo. St. 6s.	95⅛	300	do..b. c. s3.	95⅜
14,000	Texas 10s, '76	97⅛	300	do.	95⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	92⅛	500	do.	95⅛
3,000	Clev. & T. S. F. bs.	103⅛	300	do. c.	95⅜
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	91⅛	300	do.	95⅛
1,000	U. P. 7s, L. G. B.	81⅛	800	Un. Pac..b. c. b3.	41
10,000	Chi. & N. W. Con.	97⅛	1100	do.	40⅞
1,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc.	82	600	do.....s3.	40¾
2,000	Tol. & Wab. Con. Conv. bds.	90¾	200	do.	40⅞
4,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	99	200	do.	40⅞
500	Tol. & W. 2d. s.	80	1200	do.	40⅞
12,000	Gt. West. 1st, '88.	96⅛	1900	do.	40⅞
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	102	1900	do.	40⅞
5,000	C. & R. I. & Pa. 7s.	104⅛	200	do.....b3.	40⅞
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d.	98	2800	do.	40⅞
2,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	75	200	do.	40⅞
1,000	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.	97⅛	500	do.	40⅞
11,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st, Iowa Div.	90	300	do.	40⅞
3,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.	107	900	Bos., H. & E. b. c.	10⅛
10,000	Bos., H. & E. 1st.	45⅛	100	do.	10⅛
5,000	E. Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st.	94⅛	100	do.....b10.	10⅛
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	92⅛	300	do.	10⅛
1,000	do.	92⅛	100	do.	10⅛
16,000	N. J. So. 1st.	81	200	N. J. Cen.....b3.	109
1,000	Long Is. 1st.	93	500	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	75⅛
161	Phœnix Bank	104	100	do.	75⅛
40	Am. Ex. Bank	115	100	do.....s3.	75
50	Fourth Nat. Bk.	114⅛	100	do.	75
700	W. Un. Tel....b. c.	77	200	do.	74⅞
200	do.....s3.	76⅞	300	do.	74⅞
200	do.	76⅞	300	do.	74⅞
300	do.....b3.	76⅞	100	do.	74⅞
500	do.....c.	76⅞	700	do.	74⅞
400	do.	76⅞	100	do.	74⅞
100	do.....b3.	76⅞	2500	do.	74⅞
100	do.	76⅞	300	do.	74⅞
300	do.	76⅞	200	do.	74⅞
200	do.....c.	76⅞	100	do.	74⅞
400	Con. Coal of Md.	43	100	do.	74⅞
400	do.	43	100	do.	74⅞
10	Manhattan Gas	210	900	Chi. & R. I...b. c.	111
100	Quick. Min. Co.	31⅛	200	do.....s3.	111
200	do.	31⅛	1700	do.	110⅞
100	do....b. c. c.	31⅛	80	Morris & Essex.	94⅛
300	do.	31⅛	100	H. & St. Jos.	41
100	do.	30⅞	200	do.	41⅛
100	Am. M. Un. Ex.	80	100	do...bet. call.	42
50	do.	80⅛	1000	Mil. & St. P. b. c.	57⅛
100	do..bet. call.	80	500	do.	57⅛
100	U. S. Ex...b. c. c.	85⅛	500	T., W. & W..b. c.	75⅛
145	do.....b3.	85	200	Ohio & M..b. c. b3.	48
100	do.	85	100	do.	48
300	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	77⅜	100	do.....c.	48
100	do..bet. call.	77⅜	600	do.	47⅞
200	do.	77⅜	200	do.....c.	47⅞
700	do.....c.	77⅜	200	do.....c.	47⅞
400	do.....s3.	77	400	do.....s3.	47⅞
1300	do.	77	500	C., C. & Ind. C. b. c.	40⅝
200	N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	97⅝	200	do.....b3.	40⅝
300	do.	98	200	do.	40⅝
100	do.	97⅝	200	do.	40½
100	do.....s3.	97⅝	200	do.....s3.	40½
200	do.	97⅝	100	do.	40⅝
500	do.	97⅝	300	do.	40⅝
200	do.....s3.	97½	400	do.	40¾
300	do.....s3.	97⅝	700	do.	40½
500	do.	97⅝	300	do.	39⅞
100	do.....b3.	97⅝	200	do.	40
200	do.....s3.	97⅝	300	do.....s3.	40
1400	do.	97⅝	800	do.	40
100	do.....b3.	97⅝	500	do.	39⅞
300	do.....b10.	97⅝	100	do.....c.	40
100	do.	97⅝	100	do.	40
300	do.....b3.	97⅝	100	do.	40⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	117⅛	1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	111⅛
24,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, n.	116			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

100	West. Union.b3.	76⅜	1000	North-western	74⅞
100	do.....s3.	76⅜	100	do.....s3.	74⅞
100	do.	76⅜	300	do.	74⅞
500	do.	76⅜	500	do.	74⅞
200	do.	76⅜	300	do.....s3.	74⅞
400	do.	76⅜	800	do.	74⅞
100	do.	76⅜	600	do.	74⅞
100	do.	76	200	do.	74⅞
300	do.	75⅞	200	do.	74⅞
900	do.	76	100	do.	74⅞
100	do.	76⅛	500	do.	74
1200	do.	76⅛	100	do.	74⅞
200	do.	76⅛	600	do.	74⅞
200	do.....c.	76⅛	100	Han. & St. Jo...s3.	41⅜
400	do.	76⅛	100	do.	41⅛
100	Pacific Mail....b3.	77⅛	100	Bost., H. & Erie.c.	10⅛
500	do.	77⅛	200	do.	10⅛
300	do.	77	500	do.....b30.	10⅛
1200	do.	77⅛	300	do.	10
100	do.	76⅞	100	do.	9⅞
300	do.	76⅞	100	do.	9⅞
200	do.	76⅞	400	do.....c.	9⅞
300	do.	76⅞	200	do.	9⅞
100	do.	76⅞	500	do.	9⅞
100	Erie Railway	68⅛	700	do.	9⅞
100	do.	68⅛	300	do.	9
500	do.	68⅛	100	do.	9⅞
100	Rock Island....b3.	110⅞	1700	do.	9⅞
300	do.	110⅞	600	do.	9⅞
200	do.	110⅞	200	do.....b3.	9⅞
100	N. Y. C. & Hud..c.	97⅝	700	do.	9⅞
2000	do.	97⅝	1100	do.	9⅞
400	do.	97⅝	200	C. C. & I. C.	40
100	do.	97⅝	200	do.	39⅞
2400	do.....b3.	97⅝	200	do.	39⅞
100	Lake Shore......c.	95⅝	500	do.	39⅞
100	do.....s3.	95⅝	100	do.	39⅞
100	do.....c.	95⅝	100	do.	39⅞
100	do.	95⅝	100	do.	39⅞
500	Union Pacific	40⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	47⅞
200	do.	40⅛	100	do.	47⅞
200	do.	40⅛	2400	do.	47⅞
1400	do.	40⅛	100	do.....b3.	47⅞
4100	do.	40⅛	300	do.	47⅞
400	do.	39⅞	200	St. Paul	57⅞
2500	do.	40	200	U. S. Express	85

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co.	93	100	Panama R. R.	116
200	Con. C. of Md.	43	7	do..bet. call.	116⅛
100	Md. C. Co.	22⅛	100	U. Pac. R. b. c..b3.	40⅛
17000	West. U....b. c.	76	300	do.	40⅛
200	do.....s3.	75⅞	800	do.	40⅛
200	do.....b3.	76⅛	300	do.	40⅛
500	do.....b3.	76⅛	800	do.	40⅛
100	do.	76⅛	200	do.	40⅛
100	do.	76⅛	100	do.....s3.	40⅛
100	do.	76⅛	500	do.	40⅛
200	do.	76⅛	100	do.	40⅛
200	do.....s3.	76⅛	500	do.	40⅛
800	do.	76⅛	200	do.	40⅛
300	do.....b3.	76⅛	400	Chi. & N. W. R. b. c.	74⅞
200	Erie R..b. c....b3.	69	600	do.	74⅞
100	do.	68⅞	200	do.	74⅞
300	do.	68⅞	200	do.	74⅞
400	do.	69	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	110⅞
8	Ill. C. R. R.....b. c.	136	400	do...bet. call.	111
100	Pac. M. S. Co. b. c.	77	200	Del., Lack. & W. R.	107
200	do.	77⅛	16	do.	107⅛
200	do.....b10.	77⅛	100	Bos., H. & E. R. b3.	9⅞
300	do.....b3.	77⅛	300	do.	9⅞
200	do.	77⅛	300	do..bet. call.	9⅞
300	do.	77⅛	800	do.	9⅞
100	do.	77⅛	500	do.	9⅞
400	do.	77⅛	300	Ohio & M. R..b. c.	47⅞
300	do.....b3.	77⅛	200	do.	47⅞
100	N. Y. C. & Hud. R. bet. call	97⅝	100	do.	47⅞
			200	C., C. & I. C. R...b. c.	39⅞
1200	do.	97⅝	200	do.	40
100	do.	97⅝	100	do.	40⅛
100	do.....b3.	97⅝	600	do.	40⅛
100	do.....b3.	97⅝	300	do.	40⅛
100	do.	97⅝	100	do.	40⅛
700	do.	97⅝	100	do.	40⅛
200	L. S. & M. S. R. b. c.	95⅛	200	do.	40⅛
100	do.	95⅛	100	do.	40⅛
200	do.....b3.	95⅛	300	do.	40⅛
100	H. & St. Joseph R.	41⅛	300	do.	40⅛
90	Clev. & P. R. G'd.	91⅛			

SATURDAY, May 25—P. M.

The Bank movement continues to steadily gain strength. The present weekly return is $2,801,300 higher in Greenbacks and $396,800 in Gold Notes. The general line of Deposits is up $3,187,200, while the Loans have run down $2,112,500. The rates for Money close 6@7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, on call loan, and 7 ₱ cent. on prime Merchant paper.

The Exports of Gold and Silver for the week are large, over four millions of dollars, but as most of the Gold Coin comes out of the Treasury in redemption of principal and payment of May interest on Public Debt, the shipments are but partially felt in the Gold Room, and the sales closed this afternoon the same as last Saturday, 113⅞@113⅞ ₱ cent.

The sales of Gold today were generally at 113¾ ₱ cent., closing at 113⅞@113⅞. The steadiness of the market was scarcely moved, at any time during the day, although sensational rumors from Washington were not wanting to put the price up—provided the stories were believed.

The London telegrams favored our Public Funds, and the price of 5-20s of 1867 went up to 116¾ ₱ cent., and the other classes were also strong.

On the Stock Exchange there was some irregularity in prices in the Railway speculation on a pretty large business done in New-York Central and most of the Western lines. The temper of the market was bearish, judged by the free inclination to sell, but with the exception of North-west Common, the impression made was not important, and in the Afternoon the demand appeared to be quite equal to the offerings. The business in Pacific Mail was not so heavy as on Thursday and Friday, and the fluctuations quite inconsiderable. Western Telegraph was offered more freely, and sales were carried down to 75¾@76 ₱ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 25.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	112¾	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	114¾	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	116⅜	116⅜
American Gold	113⅞	113⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109⅝
N. Y Central and Hudson	98⅛	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	111⅛
North-west Common	75⅛	74⅞
Pacific Mail	78	77½
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛	78
St. Paul Common	57⅞	57½
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅛	47½
Western Union Telegraph	77	76½
Erie	68⅜	69
Union Pacific	40⅞	40½
Lake Shore	95⅛	95½
C., C. and Ind. Central	41	40½

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange at 4 o'clock P. M. the general market was feverish.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1872. }

Gold receipts	$624,063 88
Gold payments	631,760 41
Gold balance	55,289,060 24
Currency receipts	389,681 93
Currency payments	292,508 45
Currency balance	5,073,322 92
Customs	328,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	117	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	119⅛	5-20 reg., '67	116⅛
5-20 reg., '62	113⅛	5-20 coup., '67	116⅜
5-20 coup., '62	113⅜	5-20 reg., '68	116⅛
5-20 reg., '64	113⅛	10-40 reg	110⅞
5-20 coup., '64	113⅛	10-40 coup	112⅛
5-20 reg., '65	113⅛	5s coup., '81	112⅛
5-20 coup., '65	115	6s currency	116⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	115⅛		

The Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board closed as follows:

Del. and Hud Canal	119½	Consol. Coal of Md.	43
Pennsylvania Coal	212	Western Un. Tel.	76⅛
Maryland Coal	22⅛	Quicksilver Mining	31⅛
American Coal	45	Quicksilver Pref.	42½
Spring Mount'n Coal	50	American M. U. Ex.	80
Canton Co., Baltimore	93	United States Ex.	85
Cen. N. J., Land Imp.	70	Pacific Mail	77⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 25.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98	98¼
City 6s, new	101⅜	101¾
Camden and Amboy	126½	126¾
Pennsylvania Central	57⅜	57⅞
Reading	119⅞	120
Lehigh Valley	59⅜	59½
Catawissa Preferred	45	45¼
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28⅜
Northern Central	38⅜	38⅝
Lehigh Navigation	43⅜	43½
Lehigh Gold Loan	96	95¼

The net outgo of Specie (corrected from our last paper) from New-York for the ten months of the current Fiscal Year, and for the corresponding months last year, is as follows:

Export, ten months, 1871-72		$32,037,065
Less Foreign Specie entered		2,244,387
Net outgo since July 1		$29,792,678
Last year, export	$64,685,091	
Less Foreign entered	7,949,254—	56,735,807
Reduced outgo		$26,943,129

The week's imports of General Merchandise have been to the specie value of $7,942,916.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's

1st MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8) per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them. TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LAND GRANT BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, now completed, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, by

WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 25—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅛ for the account. American Securities firmer; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 90⅛; 1865s, old, 91⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89.

2 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged.

FRANKFORT, May 25—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, May 25—A. M.—Rentes opened at 55f. 32c.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm. Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1 P. M.—The market is firm. The sales of the day are still estimated at 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed unchanged. BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm; Corn, 29s. ₱ quarter. PROVISIONS—Pork, 49s.6d. ₱ bbl. for Prime Mess. Bacon, 29s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

Evening.—BACON, 34s. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. Common RESIN, 8s.6d.@8s.9d. ₱ cwt. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 56s. ₱ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 25.

By Judge Curtis.

Maurice S. Wood vs. Sarah J. Wood; report of referee confirmed and divorce granted.

Tobias Simon vs. The Narragansett Fire and Marine Insurance Company; motion granted, unless plaintiff shall in five days from entry of order serve on defendant copies of printed case.

Thomas S. Conrad vs. George M. Mittnacht; see memorandum on papers.

Francis Cronin vs. Reuben W. Howes et al.; motion denied.

A. E. Brady vs. St. Louis Life Insurance Company; order granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 25.

By Judge Barrett.

Frederick Gutzinger vs. Joseph Rosenthal; case and exceptions settled. See memorandum upon the margin of the amendments.

S. B. Stitt et al. vs. C. H. Dana et al.; case and amendments settled.

John H. Lester vs. Union Manufacturing Company; motion denied, with $10 costs.

By Judge Ingraham.

Ann E. Haring et al. vs. John Rush et al.; judgment for plaintiff.

James O'Brien vs. Daniel Doane; motion denied without prejudice to a renewal.

By Judge Leonard.

Daniel Lenahan vs. Edward Harmann et al.; motion denied, without costs.

Emma von Ens Weihingen vs. Carl von Ens Weihingen; report of referee confirmed, and judgment granted, declaring marriage null and void.

James Fitz vs. Anna Fitz; motion for leave to answer and for alimony, &c., denied.

The People ex rel A. J. Bleecker vs. A. H. Green; motion denied.

James O'Brien vs. California Insurance Company; order of interpleader modified by requiring the deposit of $1,000, and as modified, to stand.

The River Dead.

The body of an unknown man was found, yesterday, floating in the water at pier No. 26 North River. It was removed to the Morgue.

The body of WM. DRUMNIE, a longshoreman, who had been missing since Thursday night, was found, yesterday, in the East River at Pier No. 17.

The decomposed remains of an unknown man were found, yesterday, at pier No. 21 North River, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1872.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers for the six months next ensuing, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

Out of a Senate of fifty-two members, only nine were found to vote against the negotiation of the supplementary article of the Treaty of Washington. Among the negative votes were those of Messrs. SUMNER and EDMUNDS. Mr. SCHURZ voted aye and Mr. TRUMBULL did not vote at all. The public mind will have a feeling of intense relief at the prospect of a final disposal of the misunderstanding about the terms of the Geneva arbitration. The verbal amendments introduced into the article by the Foreign Relations Committee do not appear to affect its main principle. They have been framed by the Committee, and indorsed by the Senate, with a view to render any further dispute about the terms of agreement all but impossible, and, so far as their tenor is known, they cannot possibly be objected to by the British Cabinet. In thus deciding, the Senate has earned the gratitude of the entire mercantile community of the country, who were very directly injured by the uncertainty about the fate of the Treaty of Washington, and the majority of the Senators have shown themselves to be in perfect sympathy with the opinions of the great mass of the people, who sincerely wished the treaty to succeed.

From a Democratic point of view, nothing could be more vigorous and conclusive than the fresh assault upon Mr. GREELEY'S claims on the Democracy, made by Mr. VOORHEES before his constituents at Terre Haute, yesterday. It is true that the ground has been pretty well covered already, but there is no illustration or argument used by Mr. VOORHEES which suffers from his terse and trenchant restatement of it. Mr. GREELEY'S unprincipled bid for Democratic votes may be accepted by men who have, like himself, consented to abandon all principles and all traditions save those which lead to office. By Democrats of strong convictions and untarnished rectitude like Mr. VOORHEES, it will be rejected as an insult to their party, since it proceeds on the assumption that they are simply the mean and mercenary tricksters which Mr. GREELEY has frequently accused them of being. Mr. VOORHEES refused to descend to reply to the imputations which have been freely cast upon his motives for opposing the Democratic indorsement of the Cincinnati nominee. "If the whole tenor of my life will not silence such aspersions, no word will here," is the utterance of a man to whom, however much we may differ from many of his opinions, we must at least accord the credit of statesmanlike dignity and sturdy self-respect.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art was yesterday thrown open, for the first time, to the free admission of the general public. The experiment was attempted with the view of attracting working people and others who had not the requisite facilities for procuring tickets. We understand that the class whom it was intended to benefit, was conspicuous by its absence. We trust that the experiment will not be abandoned, though it has, to begin with, failed of success. There is no reason why our local museum should not attract, as do the national and royal collections of Europe, its frequent crowds of artisan visitors. To do this, however, the rooms should be uniformly open to the public at least two days a week. By and bye, the exclusiveness which at present attaches to our art gallery would thus wear away, and a sentiment of public pride in the possession of such collections would be formed, from which the happiest results might be expected in the future.

This is the age of co-operation, and nobody can reasonably object to a union of master bakers to raise the price of bread. There is this element of weakness, however, about the position of the bakers. They complain of certain unprincipled members of their guild who prefer to do a large trade in bread at former prices, to supplying their ordinary demand at the enhanced price. Hence the bakers' ring fails of its desired effect, in default of perfect cohesion. To the outside public, it appears that if it involves a loss to make and sell a certain size of loaf for eight cents, the more any man sells of it the greater will be his loss. Were bakers, therefore, quite confident of the soundness of their own statements, their obvious course would be to leave their misguided brethren to reap the penalty of certain ruin involved in selling bread twenty-five per cent. under a paying price. It is a pity that the people should be deprived of the privilege of buying eight-cent loaves, so long as anybody is found willing to sell them.

The History of an Old White Hat.

Some years ago Mr. PARTON wrote a biography of Mr. GREELEY. Now that the latter is a candidate for the Presidency, (subject to the indorsement of the Democratic Convention,) a new and enlarged edition of this biography is to be issued. If the additions are sufficiently numerous, it will be an excellent campaign document, since it will commend Mr. GREELEY to so many different classes of people.

Among the additions will be, as a matter of course, a record of the following incidents in Mr. GREELEY'S life, which in the first edition of the work were not fully set forth: We shall have the history of Mr. GREELEY'S early advocacy of Fourierism, with its abolition of marriage and the family—a work in which he was for years prominently engaged with Mr. ALBERT BRISBANE, and in which his labors won the warm admiration of Mr. NOYES, the head of the Oneida Communists, who, the other day, called him "the real father of Socialism in this country." Then we should have the story of Mr. GREELEY'S advocacy of secession in 1860, when he insisted that the South had a right to secede, and compared the rebels to the Revolutionary patriots. Next would follow the account of his silly pressure upon Mr. LINCOLN and Gen. SCOTT to order the advance upon Bull Run, which ended in a disastrous defeat.

Then will come the story of his intrigues with the rebels at Niagara; of his effort to induce the Government to buy a peace by paying the rebels millions of dollars for their slaves; and of his pusillanimous proposals to admit ourselves beaten if LEE should reach the Delaware—and all this, together with his well-known secession sentiments, would doubtless win him many rebel votes. To the partisans of the Ring in the City a powerful appeal could be made by showing how he urged the passage of a law appointing Judge BARNARD to transact all the "Chamber business" of the Courts in this City, thus giving to that person greater power than any judicial officer ever yet wielded in this country. The interference of his friends to save BARNARD from conviction, at his approaching trial, ought also to be described. To the same end the story of his association with TWEED in the tobacco manufacturing company, in whose office he had a nice desk with his name neatly engraved upon it, would powerfully tend. Then, too, it should be told how he continued to act as Chairman of the Tammany Republican Committee, TWEED'S especial body-guard, long after the villainies of the Ring had been fully exposed; and how, while the TIMES was fighting the Ring daily, Mr. GREELEY threw cold water upon the reformers, professed his belief in Mayor HALL'S honesty, and his admiration for PETER B. SWEENEY'S "towering spirit."

By this means the votes of the Tammany thieves and their ignorant tools would be gracefully and properly solicited for Mr. GREELEY. The letter which he wrote to President JOHNSON, earnestly soliciting the appointment of Gen. STEEDMAN to a high office, should be republished in the revised biography in order to win the support of STEEDMAN'S friends; while a like republication of Mr. GREELEY'S article in the *Tribune*, denouncing the proposed appointment of that officer, as the very worst appointment that could be made, would challenge the admiration and votes of STEEDMAN'S enemies. So, too, in the case of Gen. BUELL, a record of Mr. GREELEY'S late efforts in behalf of the reputation of that Democratic General would enlist Democratic sympathies of his defenders, while the reproduction of certain *Tribune* articles which asserted that the "Copperhead" BUELL deserved to be shot, would win votes from the opposite direction.

No life of GREELEY would be complete which omitted to mention how, after Mr. LINCOLN'S nomination, Mr. GREELEY wrote to the loyal Governors, endeavoring to seduce them to unite with him in throwing Mr. LINCOLN overboard, and in nominating some one else—presumably Mr. GREELEY himself. Mr. GREELEY'S letter to Mr. SEWARD, abandoning that statesman because he had not contrived to give Mr. GREELEY an office, is, perhaps, already published in the former edition of the biography. If not, it should, of course, be included among the additions. So important a matter as Mr. GREELEY'S tour through the South after the war, when he supported the doctrine of secession, glorified LEE and "Stonewall" JACKSON, and hastened to shake hands with JEFF. DAVIS, who was also making secession speeches at the same time, must certainly be a feature of this campaign biography; while the entire history of his truckling and fawning conduct in eagerly bailing the rebel President, will, of course, be given due prominence. Should the biography be brought down to a still more recent date, it would properly include Mr. GREELEY'S assertion that the Cincinnati movement was designed to "oil" some Republican politician, so that he could be swallowed by the "sham Democracy," and Mr. GREELEY'S subsequent professions of unbounded faith in the propriety of the whole matter of oiling and swallowing, after he found that he could be made the subject of this duplex process.

Should the forthcoming biography contain all these additions, with perhaps a few pertinent illustrations, showing the parlor in which he held his Sunday interview with MORRISSEY, in order to buy the support of that person and his friends, it would be a remarkable and entertaining work. The only difficulty with it as a campaign document would be, that the sober thinking people of the country might remark, after reading it, that a man who, like Mr. GREELEY—starting in public life as an Abolitionist, and ending as a would-be Democratic Presidential candidate, had advocated all things by turns, and had proved himself more variable than the wind, and more unstable than water—is not precisely the sort of person to whom the reins of Government can be safely intrusted.

Sectarian Bigotry and the House of Refuge.

The *Herald*—which at present is the organ of the Roman Catholic Church of New-York—is attempting to arouse a contemptible sectarian feeling among the poor Catholics against the House of Refuge, on account of its Protestant management. The alleged ground for the attack is the recent outbreak among some young ruffians confined there, who pretend to belong to the Roman Church.

Now the *Herald* and its ignorant readers who may be connected with that Church, should understand that the House of Refuge was founded and is carried on as a distinctly Protestant institution, just as the Roman Catholic "Protectory" is managed as a Romanist institution. Its Board of Trustees are Protestant, and not appointed by the State, but by a private corporation. The great proportion of the funds of the institution comes from the labor of the boys. The management have never attempted to interfere with the religious faith the young offenders may chance to profess, but have made their religious instruction general, and "catholic" in the true sense of the word. The priests have been invited to address the boys, but no distinctively Catholic services have been permitted to be held. No objections, so far as is known, have ever been offered by the lads to this. Indeed, any one who knows this class of young vagrants must be aware that no company of mortals could be more indifferent to the creed they profess. The truth is, that at this very moment, the House of Refuge would be delighted to hand over the twenty-seven, nominally Catholic, boys confined in the Tombs for rioting and attempts to murder, to the Protectory or any other Catholic institution, to be brought up in the strictest rules of the faith; but the Protectory does not want them. And the Police Judges, who are generally either Romanists, or elected by Romanist votes, will not commit these more experienced ruffians among the young men to the Protectory, but hand them all over to the House of Refuge, which really now gets the scum of the Courts. Any child or lad, capable apparently of being easily managed, is at once sent to the Catholic institutions.

One of the latest efforts of the *Herald* in strengthening its Church among our public institutions, is its criticism of Mr. WALLACH, Commissioner of Emigration, who, in the strong belief that Protestants had some rights, made the motion that the chapel about to be erected by the Commissioners of Emigration with public moneys, should be "used by Protestants as well as Catholics!" This presumptuous attempt by Mr. WALLACH is denounced in no measured terms in the columns of the *Herald*, which evidently believes in the "State Church." The present difficulties of the House of Refuge are behind all questions of creed or faith. The serious outbreaks recently, and the murderous assaults by the boys, might have occurred either among Protestants or Catholics. They are stimulated, undoubtedly, by the radical mistakes in organization of this Reformatory. There are confined there some nine hundred boys and girls, varying in age from ten to eighteen. Those sent from the country districts are probably generally younger, and not so experienced in crime: sentenced, perhaps, for petty theft or vagrancy, or because their parents could not manage them. Those from the City are—as we said before—the worst part of the young ruffians of the City, whom the Judges did not wish to commit to the prisons, and whom the Protectory would not receive. Between these hardened young offenders and the better class of lads, there is indeed a nominal separation in the Refuge, but there is still a great deal of intercourse and concealed communication. The older corrupt the younger.

Then, furthermore, the whole organization of the Reformatory is on a wrong basis. The imposing buildings and large workshops and costly property are not what they need for their objects. If the managers had a proper conception of what an institution for reform should be, and were bold enough to improve "from the bottom," they would put their splendid property in the market, and with the proceeds purchase a couple of hundred of acres on Long Island, or in Westchester County. Here they should erect twenty small cottages, each with its small garden attached, and a farm around. Each house should have its group of thirty boys or girls, under the charge of some efficient, humane superintendent, who should thus come to know every child thoroughly, and be able to influence him individually. The corrupting influence of vicious children upon one another would thus be obviated, and the only forces which can ever reform—those of the individual on the individual—would be brought to bear upon these children of misfortune and vice. In such a farm school they would learn what would be of most benefit to them in later life—gardening and farming. They would become skilled in the labor of poor men's homes, instead of being lighted and warmed and fed by machinery. Each group would become a centre of reform, and we should have some of the results here which are seen in the "family reformatories" of Europe.

Out of this colony of cottages, one or two larger ones might be selected and made more carefully inclosed, where the more abandoned and hardened of the boys could be kept; and from these, as each one improved, he could be transferred to the freer and more orderly houses. Under a farm and family school of this kind, we may be sure there would not be four attempts at murder in a month, nor any riot which required the Police to subdue.

The Annual Migration.

The annual exodus has set in, and outward bound steam-ships are crammed with travel-loving Americans on their way to get a first, or a twentieth, look at Europe. It is customary on these occasions for a portion of the Press to lift up its voice in deprecation. Why, they ask, should these ten or a dozen steamers a week carry off by thousands the brightest, and the fairest, and the richest of our people? Why should pleasure be sought abroad that may be enjoyed so much better at home? We have our Newport and our Saratoga, our Nahant and our Cape May, our Long Branch and our White Sulphur Springs. Wherefore, then, fly to Scarborough or Biarritz, to the Scotch Lakes or the German Spas? We have our Niagara and our Yosemite; our Hudson and Mississippi; our big trees of Calaveras and our wonder-land of the Yellowstone; why, then, go in search of the punier marvels, the miniature sights of the Old World?

Such are some of the questions freely put, as the big steamers glide majestically through the Narrows, bearing from home many whom the questioners think can ill be spared, and depriving the country for a space of their, for the most part, liberal outlay in it. Nor is this all, it is urged, of which through their migration the country is deprived. A certain amount of intelligence is thus removed, which, if it remained, would have a leavening and salutary effect on the mass. This often happens, as it does just now, at very critical periods. Thinking people must admit that the present is a highly unfavorable moment for the withdrawal from our population of any considerable portion of its education, its conservative instincts, or its general intellectual capacity. Yet these are precisely what are taken away, in a very large ratio, by our absentees. They have usually money, and consequently more or less leisure for deliberate reflection and self-improvement; so that even, as frequently is the case, if uneducated at the beginning, and what are called the "architects of their own fortunes," these travelers constitute an important fraction of the intelligent community.

A still further objection to this periodic flight to the eastward is found in the old charge that Americans lose faith and interest in their own country through seeing others. This, if true, would manifestly be a poor compliment to their own country, but it is at best but a half-truth, and, for reasons that we will presently state, is likely to become even less. It often happens, without doubt, that a certain dislocation, or break in the continuity of interest occurs, with which traveling Americans regard affairs at home, but even this is now liable to increasing modification. The prodigious multiplication of the means of rapid intercourse, with that crowning facility afforded by the Atlantic cable, must plainly render the chance of such disruption less formidable. Our interest in all things is extremely apt to be in proportion to the frequency with which our attention is attracted by them, and the waning attention wrought by absence is stimulated by continual accounts of what is no longer seen. Another cognate point, with which the bewailers over our absentees may console themselves, is that after all American business men may, and in fact do, direct their affairs through the cable when abroad, so that their home solicitude and activity are alike kept up, and, in this sense at least, little is withdrawn from the aggregate of business energy and enterprise. This fact, it may be said, does not affect the alienation referred to as resulting from a comparison of home and foreign institutions. A forcible reply is, however, at hand first, in the improved political education of traveling Americans at this day, and secondly, in the remarkable modifications that have lately been made, and are now taking place, in the relative situations of the American and European peoples.

In a far more definite and undeniable measure than a few years ago, it may be said that, whereas, in Europe, revolution, popular discontent, and instability are almost everywhere apparent, in the United States are equally conspicuous permanence, popular happiness, and widespread confidence in existing institutions. The Old World fabrics have been attacked by potent social forces, and have fallen. The fabric of this Republic has been assailed by an internal source of disintegration of unparalleled strength, and has stood firm. Such differences as these must impress all cool observers, native or foreign; and the result must be and is, that our absentees preserve and cherish a more abiding faith in their land and their Government than their predecessors have done. It is furthermore true that the influence of the facts noted is very widely experienced in Europe. The United States are held in loftier consideration there than ever before; and, say what we may about our self-respect, individual or national, few think less highly of what pertains to them when they find it thought highly of by others. This consideration, likewise, has its weight. As regards the money spent out of the country, we must not forget that the business works both ways, and that the flow of travel from Europe to America is yearly increasing in its proportion to the travel from America to Europe; while, if more Americans still go East than Europeans come West, the former, true to their national instincts, are apt to stay for much shorter terms. It is satisfactory to add that strong assurances reach us, from many of our outward-bound citizens, that this year they intend to make their visits especially brief, and that they may be confidently expected to return home in ample time to do their duty at the Presidential election.

A Novel Forgery.

There seems to be prevalent just now in England a curious mania for obtaining money under false pretenses. In the prosecution of these frauds the most singular devices are resorted to. In one case, of which we gave an account some time since, letters were addressed to many ladies and gentlemen of social distinction in London, soliciting relief on behalf of the Ex-Empress of the French, and purporting to come from a member of her household. Then came the extraordinary frauds of the clergyman, Rev. Mr. CARDEN, who obtained considerable sums from the credulous and charitable for the relief of mythical sick or destitute parishoners. A still more novel and ingenious deception has just been brought to light at Liverpool.

The prisoner charged with the offense, whose name is WATSON, and who is described as a rather good-looking woman, aged about thirty-five, seems to have confined her practices mainly to one couple named KITCHEN, her neighbors. From them she obtained, during a period ranging over seven years, various sums amounting to nearly three thousand dollars. In carrying out the fraud, it is alleged that she forged no less than 246 letters and other documents, and conducted a variety of correspondence with real or imaginary persons. Her plan of operations was this: She first persuaded the KITCHENS, who were both very old people, with less caution apparently than usually comes with years, that they were joint legatees with herself to estates amounting to about one hundred thousand dollars under various wills. These legacies she undertook to collect, and the amounts fraudulently obtained from the KITCHENS were procured under pretense of paying fees and other expenses incidental to the collecting of the supposititious legacies. One of her most successful devices for playing upon the credulity and lulling the suspicions of her victims was the following.

She wrote, in January last, to the Controller of Her Majesty's Legacy and Succession Duty Department to inquire the duty chargeable on property rented at fifty pounds per annum, and also on property left in bonds on railroad stocks. The Controller, in his reply, stated that names and dates were necessary to enable him to furnish the desired information. This letter the woman WATSON is alleged to have altered and rewritten by means of chemicals so as to read as follows, the heading and signature being left intact:

"MADAM: In reply to your letter of the 20th inst., I would observe that there is twenty-five guineas each to pay for succession duty not later than Saturday, the 3d inst., and your attendance will be required at Somerset House on that day. Your legacy is due upon the 6th inst., but we require two months' notice for it, as there is still money to be collected in from two estates. It will be paid in London, Somerset House."

A subsequent letter from the Controller to much the same purport as the first, was altered so as to read that no precise information could be given until the money for the succession duty was paid in. Other letters were also forged from various imaginary correspondents in London, represented to be solicitors and others, acknowledging receipts of different sums forwarded or calling for more. In the course of these letters the prisoner had used, it is said, the names of the Court of Chancery, of Lord PENZANCE, and of every other Judge and Court that she thought could in the slightest degree aid her purposes. How successfully the stratagem imposed on her victims, the large sums out of which she cozened them shows.

That even a man should conceive and carry on a scheme like this, through so long a term of years, without detection, would be considered improbable in the extreme. Executed by a woman, whose knowledge of business, and especially of this particular sort of business, might be supposed to be of the slightest, the deception seems still more extraordinary. When women begin to rival men in all the crimes that the oppressors have so long monopolized; when they have made homicide and forgery, and even burglary their own, it is time to ask ourselves whether, in spite of the sentimentalists, they may not be equally successful as politicians. Mrs. WATSON, we are sure, would manage a primary or organize a system of repeating as skillfully as a veteran Tammanyite.

Why Mr. Greeley is Confident.

Nothing in modern politics is so marvelous as the confidence of Mr. GREELEY that he is to be the elect of the American people in November next. To ordinary observers, such a calamity as his election to the Presidency seems as improbable as the coming of the millennium of political honesty through the agency of the Cincinnati Convention, and we have therefore sought, with some curiosity, to discover the source of Mr. GREELEY'S faith in things unseen. We think we have found it; the chosen of Tammany must have read an editorial in the *Sun* of Oct. 11, 1870.

Therein he is told that "the Hon. HORACE GREELEY'S tour in the West not only demonstrates that he is opposed to the renomination of Gen. GRANT, but is himself in the field for the Presidency." It is not probable that the Niagara negotiator got his first hint of his being a possible Chief Magistrate from this declaration, for he has been consumed for years with a thirst for office, and it is probable he has long nursed the dream of the Presidency. But the *Sun* went on to tell him that he made two capital hits at St. Louis, "the first being through his agricultural address, wherein he deprecated military chieftains like MARLBOROUGH and GRANT, and military historians like ALISON and NAPIER, while at the same time he eulogized tillers of the soil like the farmer of Chappaqua, and agricultural writers like the author of *What I Know About Farming*." His second hit was a temperance address, wherein he deprecated prohibitory legislation. Assuming that Mr. GREELEY had obtained a nomination, his advocate proceeded to show that all the Republicans would vote for him because of "his claim to be regarded as the founder of the party."

All the secessionists of the South and Copperheads of the North would vote for him, for when the clouds of war loomed on the horizon below the Potomac in December, 1860, he announced through the *Tribune* that he was in favor of letting the insurgent States "go in peace;" also that "he urged Mr. LINCOLN to close the contest by offering the South four hundred millions of dollars to lay down their arms," and "after the war had ended he went to Richmond at an inclement season to bail JEFFERSON DAVIS on an indictment for treason." He was declared to have additional sources of strength with the farmers because of his agricultural efforts, with the Germans because of his advocacy of their cause during the late war, with the Irish because of his family coming from Londonderry, New-Hampshire; and it was declared "the protectionists would support him to a man, and though the free traders might naturally be expected to oppose him, yet inasmuch as he announced in his speech at St. Louis that he was not unfriendly to free trade in liquor, the financial reformers might think him not implacable on the commodity of iron, but likely to come around in time to receive their votes in 1872."

Mr. GREELEY having come around on this question of tariff with amazing speed, and moreover finding himself the favorite of the Tammany gang, we are no longer surprised that he is laboring under the delusion that he is sure to be elected, and that he is bearing himself accordingly. Fed with the support of the *Sun*, and knowing that Tammany stole the State of New-York from Gen. GRANT in 1868, and is now upon his side, he is convinced he is invincible. Living as he does in pleasant retrospection, he is unaware that Tammany has been slightly crippled of late, and expects it to repeat for his benefit the feat of 1868 on an enlarged scale, and steal a nation instead of a State. Doomed as he will be to bitter disappointment, it is hard to refuse the man who has sold himself for less than Esau's pittance the privilege of delusion for a few months. Reading the old files of the *Sun*, and consulting with Tammany, he sees a roseate future, and it is hardly worth while to disturb him in his dreams.

FINE ARTS.

Sale of Oil and Water Colors—New Pictures—Notes.

A collection of 229 oil-paintings and 106 water-color drawings have been on view at the Leavitt Art Galleries, in Broadway, during the week. Among the oils we notice some spirited racing scenes by J. STURGISS, an English artist; a capital study by A. B. DURAND, several specimens by A. H. WYANT, of which the "Scene in the Adirondacks" and "Storm on Lake Champlain" are equal to anything he has ever painted; some cabinet pictures by ARTHUR PARTON, a rising artist; a capital interior by CARL DUSANT, and a strong landscape by JACOB DICKSON, of London, representing Inverlochi Castle. There are, too, a reminiscence of LENTZE, "The Pet Rabbit," a good "Farm-yard Scene" by E. VERBOECKHOVEN; several specimens by W. T. RICHARDS; "Narragansett Bay," by JAMES SUYDAM, deceased; "The Pet Dove," by ANGELICA KAUFFMAN, whose works were once almost priceless; two landscapes by BRODMISH, of London, one representing a well-known view near Stratford-on-Avon; "A Marine View," by HERZOG, of Dusseldorf, a strong and vigorous work; "Out All Night," by J. H. BEARD; "A Market Scene in Rotterdam," by VAN SCHENDEL, in which the difficult work of treating double lights is skillfully overcome; "Morning News," by GERARD, of Paris, a young peasant reading the paper to his wife; and a "Country Scene," by H. P. KOEK-KOEK.

Among the paintings specially deserving of mention are AUGUSTE BONHEUR'S "View at Awanche, Normandy." It represents a flock of sheep coming down a country road driven by a young shepherdess, who is carrying one of the lambs under her arm. Rocks topped by huge trees overshadow the path. Beyond is a herd of cattle, and in the background one of the lovely valleys of Normandy closed in by distant hills. It is an excellent specimen of this artist's style. The animals are painted with a free, broad touch, and the landscape adds much to the charm of the composition. From DE FRIES, of Brussels, there is a grand specimen entitled "After Work"—two peasant women playing with a child, their dog sleeping at their feet. It is full of expression and tender feeling. Mlle. CECILE FERRERE, a name new to us, is represented by "The Mask"—a fashionable lady before her mirror, putting the last touches to her toilette. The attitude, expression and pose of the hands are worthy of notice. The drapery is admirably painted and brilliant in color.

The water colors comprise some good specimens by Salmon, of London, Laker, Paul Marny, Samuel Prout, T. L. Rowbotham, Brissot, F. Buckley, Wilhelm Von Kaulbach, Justin Ouvrie, T. B. Hardy, G. L. Hall and Absolom. Attention may be specially called to SALMON'S "On the Thames," (No. 4,) a vigorous, truthful work; to Miss GILBERT'S "Dolly Varden," a very charming composition, pure and rich in color, and to CALMELET'S "Swiss Chalet," a striking, vigorous work, in spite of its excessive elaboration.

The pictures are sold by order of executors, and consequently without reserve. As a large number of our fine-art patrons are out of town, some bargains will be certain to be obtained. The sale will commence on Monday evening next.

NOTES.

TURNER'S "Slave Ship" has been on exhibition at the Museum of Art during the week. In spite of the praise lavished on it by Mr. RUSKIN, it does not appear to attract great attention. It is quite probable that the colors of the picture have sunk since it left the artist's hands, but taking it as it now appears, it seems to be rather a study or suggestion for a picture than a picture in itself. Did it not bear the great name attached to it, its value in the market would, we think, be very small indeed.

Mr. LAUNT THOMPSON has just completed his models for the statue of "Gen. Scott" and "The Color Sergeant." The first is intended for the Soldiers' Home, at Washington, and the latter for the Soldiers' Monument at Pittsfield, Mass. Of their merits as works of art we may speak hereafter.

The contributions of paintings by French and Dusseldorf artists to the Chicago Relief Fund sold for $46,000 only, being much less than was expected. From this it is said $10,000 will have to be deducted for expenses. As there was neither freight nor duty to pay, it is difficult to see how the expenses can be made to amount to this large sum.

THE BROOKLYN FERRIES.

Fulton Ferry is the big end of one of the funnels that discharge population out of New-York. On the other side is the big end of a like funnel, which serves a like purpose for Brooklyn. Thirty-nine million passengers crossed at that point last year. Of course, the computation is aggregate, not individual. Four hundred thousand persons, probably, included all whose repeated trips amounted to the imposing number of 39,000,000. This number cannot be appreciated. The great war meetings of '60, '61 and '63 in New-York called out 100,000 citizens. They distributed themselves over the surface comprised between Twenty-third and Fifteenth streets and Ninth and Third avenues. Yet they were only computed "at large." Ten thousand more or less mattered not. And even such masses appalled contemplation, and surpassed any power to realize them, except as an immense magnitude. Three hundred and ninety thousand times that number went over Fulton Ferry between January and December, 1871. The terms are expressive. But they convey no conception to the human mind of their extent. It is altogether easier and wiser to resolve this immeasurable multitude into its four hundred thousand ambulatory units. It then becomes vaguely appreciable. For instance, there are country-bred boys, now City men, who have seen a forty-acre field. They know it is a day's journey to a pedestrian less ambitious than WESTON, to attempt to "do" such an enclosure. Well, if those forty acres were packed as full of people as a London theatre of a "boxing night" they would just contain four hundred thousand people, they would just accommodate (sixteen and a half inches to each) the passengers carried across Fulton Ferry last year.

The number which by this scale we have endeavored to bring within the reader's comprehension, is divided up into more classes and conditions than almost any other equal population. That number represents the phases of life of the most variegated community in America. Community it may well be called. Practically New-York and Brooklyn are one, or rather Brooklyn is only one of the parts of the "proud metropolis," its head among the Westchester hills, its feet tossing the sands of Long Island. An habitual ferry patron, one who in the course of years has crossed at periods which together comprise all the hours of the night and day, becomes acquainted with the external representative phases of the vital tides that surge back and forth between the two cities. Readily readable, conditions and circumstances control the successions of types of people that go to and from the ferry. Men and women choose their hours of ferriage with reference to facts which govern them, not which they govern. And there is a singular contrast between the purposes which impel people to come to New-York and others to go to Brooklyn at exactly the same time.

At 1 in the morning, for instance, nearly all who are proceeding to Brooklyn are late-arrived travelers, folks who have tarried long at the wine after the theatre, tired reporters, or those who have, with defiance of fatigue, "made an evening call in Fifty-third-street," a nocturnal social exhaustion Brooklynites will persist in indulging. Who, on the contrary, are those early birds we pass mid-river coming to New-York from Brooklyn? Not arrived travelers, but departing ones; not gentlemen who in the parquet enjoyed the drama, but weary actors or unnerved musicians who are seeking their New-York quarters after a "night's grand" something histrionic or lyrical in Brooklyn, with here and there nondescript voyagers whose vocation and belongings defy conjecture, and do not excite it. The travelers either way are few at that hour. They settle down with limp lassitude in their seats, tired and seeking to get softness out of wooden spaces with iron divisions. They wish they were marbles, rid of protruding arms and legs, which will not "ease themselves to acute angles." An ultra-robust man there is sure to be, who will stamp up and down the cabin. He is a nuisance; at least his boots are. Their resonant "tramp, tramp, tramp," dooms to disaster the effort of the sitting, sprawling, sleeping folks to catch a nap en route, sure that the jolt of the boat against the wharf will startle them into stumbling consciousness. Very likely there will be an anatomically transparent person of exasperating thirst for literature who will persist in reading a paper in a standing position under the gas-burner, the very constraint and oddity of his position attracting the uncomfortable attention of those who seek three minutes' oblivion on the boat.

At 2 o'clock the boat from New-York to Brooklyn is likely to carry nobody but the attachés. At that hour New-York has little to give Brooklyn, but Brooklyn is more generous. It is then that the markets of the Metropolis get filled up. A considerable proportion of "produce" comes from Long Island. Huge farm-wagons loaded to the edge with vegetables, in among which eggs nestle, and by them the chickens, prone and plucked, that laid them, rumble over the cobbles and range themselves in single file on the boats. The farmers get down and stretch themselves out on deck, or crane their necks over the side listening to the heavy chastisement of the water by the huge wheels, and regarding the wake of foam which smears the river with a misty light. In "the gents' cabin," unjustifiably indifferent to the diabolical designation of that half of the boat, one may be sure to find the newsmen. A hardy, varied, jolly set, all the way from fifteen to sixty years old, and all with that sharp visage that marks their class. The names they are known by are apt to be very misleading. The tallest men are called "Shorty," "Stumpy," and the like, and he with a red thicket of hair travels under the sobriquet of "Brunette." They smoke and whistle and often the most grave looking of the lot will extemporize a dance. They "wonder if there's going to be anything big in the papers today," and hope "no press has gone and broke down." It is of less importance to them whether the Treaty of Washington succeeds than whether one of the great dailies "goes down on time" or not. Half an hour lost in New-York is about three hours and all "extra sales" lost in Brooklyn. There is a singular community of interest among these news men, who must not be confounded with the news boys, of whom hereafter. The newsmen are all after the same thing—the morning papers. But neither in getting nor selling them is there any appreciable competition. If it be true that every man has his idiosyncrasy, and that every woman has any number of them, it is even more true that every news man has his routes, or route. They secure their papers with almost equal promptitude. They are able to get back to Brooklyn at about the same time. They do not reach their routes at the same time, because those routes are at varying distances from the ferries. But each carrier can serve those on his route with the certainty that his customers will be served by nobody else. This makes every carrier independent of the others, and inclines the whole class to good fellowship and good offices toward one another. Hence, when they meet on the ferry-boats, about their only place of meeting, except at the newspaper establishments, they are jovial and hospitable to a degree few other men all in an identical business equal. The news men need no "unions;" they never have to get up "strikes." The papers they buy cost them all the same sum; the papers they sell bring them in all the same profit. The routes of each man are his monopoly, and are valuable franchises in themselves. When a newsman wants to retire or change his business, he sells his route at a round figure—a real estate transfer which never reaches the register's office. But one cannot linger with them long on the ferry, except to say that they return laden with papers on the half-past three boat.

Over with them on that boat come quite a number of other persons that have to do with newspapers—have more to do with them than is agreeable, or at least healthy to a few at least—a few of the persons, not the papers. The night editors and printers who work in New-York and who live in Brooklyn—their name is legion—are able to "cut" copy in a different sense from the way in which foremen do it at that hour, and they can be readily detected (let (as the printers can) on the boat by their slightly inky finger-tips and by a look of downright weariness which rests upon their features. As a rule they are not much given to talk. They prefer to look at the paper their nimble fingers have been setting up from 7 P. M. to 8 P. M. And if any criticism escapes them it is to detect an "error" or to question the "make-up" of a head—terms which must not be interpreted to mean an error of style or statement, or the make-up of any human seat of thought. These tired toilers who have turned their night into day will turn their day into night. They will ere long be asleep while all the rest of the world will be waking to work, and they will not return across the ferry till the middle of the afternoon, when they will go over "to fill up their case," "distributing" the ideas they concondemned to the "galleys" hours before.

The ferry-boats running between 3½ and 5½ A. M., do not carry heavy loads, and bear very few persons whose vocation entitles them to special mention. A few market-men who arrive late, and a few market-men who return early, having fortunately sold out their stocks at wholesale in bulk to some dealer, will be encountered. A few night watchmen, their clubs peering rather benevolently out of their deep and spacious side pockets will be curled up in a corner "snoozing," though, perhaps, quite as wide awake as a majority of them are "on duty." A few milk-men will be mysteriously conveying to one can the contents of another. Perhaps they are familiarizing themselves with dipping and pouring the liquid so as to become experts. Perhaps they are transacting imaginary sales with impalpable customers, and driving hard and imperceptible bargains. Perhaps they are weakening their milk with water, or enriching their water with milk. Be it as it may, everybody who contemplates the average milk-man on a ferry-boat will generally find him pouring something out of one can into another, and when one sees him bear the empty can to the nearest pump, and there fill it, one's curiosity, if not his indignation, is aroused, unless he be a confirmed hydropath.

But from 5½ to 7½ one cent ferriage prevails, and it is emphatically the working people's period of passage. Not that they go and come over then to avail themselves of the lower rates. They came and went across before those rates took effect. The question of employment governs their choice of a passage. The rates were reduced to benefit those the reduction itself most obliges. Twelve cents a week is all they can save by one cent ferriage, but that stands for some humble luxury to them. It will buy many things very pleasant to have, if only get one of them. It will command ice-cream, or a loaf of bread, or a ribbon, or a cigar, (even two "six-centers,") or a story newspaper, or two for that matter, or an illustrated weekly journal; all or any of which can bring a deal of pleasure to those to whom pennies are a valuable consideration. The men and women who patronize the ferries at this time represent not a small variety of skilled labor. Artisans in wood and in the metals, workers in colors, weavers, binders, type-setters, skirt makers, painters, glaziers, shirt makers, modistes' assistants, tobacconists, tailors, carpenters, barbers, seamen, engineers, binders, and a hundred other occupations are represented. On the whole, the women at this period of the day quite equal in number the men. It may be true that not enough avenues of work and inadequate as well as disproportionate pay are assured to women in cities, but the number of them that work for themselves is startling. It has been reliably computed that over two thousand young girls of the age and culture that delight in the blood and thunder weeklies, pour out of Brooklyn to New-York every morning, and back again every night. Looking at them, one sees why it is that so few American-born girls will go out to domestic service in cities. They find per diem employment, and for its independence as well as for the companionship it affords, they adhere to it. It is questionable if the wages they get, as a rule, out of which they must support themselves, are equal to the wages of servants who are paid by the month, housed and fed, and who have, or labor to have, the run of the pantry and the refrigerator in the interest of innumerable cousins. But the freedom and the "independence" of per diem work make it popular. It is also freighted with social surroundings, and it generally enables its devotees to acquire a trade, which is of invaluable resource to a woman earning her own living.

Observers will not fail to do justice to the almost invariable good breeding and modesty of these working girls. There may be some who will flirt a little, but it is almost always thoughtless playfulness, and he who takes undue advantage of it will reap that concentrated sauce of rebuke and wrath an American city girl respectful of herself is unequaled in administering. They do not dress loudly or elaborately, but don their working clothes, relieved here by a smart ribbon and there by a modest brooch. The garments for which they seem all to have a common regard, or in which they discern a common utility, are water-proof cloaks. They are almost universally worn. The reasons in their favor are almost as universal as the wearing of them. In Summer they are light. They are long enough to admit of much under-wrapping in Winter. In "dry time" they keep off dust. In storm, when "hooded" over the head, they are better than an umbrella. Moreover, they are uniformly dark. That is the one color that conflicts with no complexion. The working girls are voracious readers. On the cars and boats they snatch every moment to peruse about a yard of romance written with lurid tenderness, and depicting an ideal love life, to which labor is unknown, and in which the final streams of sentiment always run smooth. One may quarrel as one pleases with the not stimulating effect of the literature of the affections on the mind. But there is no doubt that it lifts thousands of toilers for the time into a life whose disproportions and namby-pamby sentimentality do not affect them with æsthetic or critical indignation.

An artist or physiognomist can find many studies in the faces of the working women and girls. All will strike him as stamped with an almost premature resolution. Some are tragedies of suffering in themselves—those belonging to the women who have little pay wherewith to keep many mouths, not from hunger, but from actual want. Others are pretty, saucy, redolent of health and humor. Others are stolid, metallic, inexpressive. They overflow the ladies' side of the boat; they crowd the cabins, and cluster on the rear and forward decks; they go as the animals into the ark—by twos. Doubtless the novelists that find for every heroine a confidant of her own sex, who acts a foil to her attractions, or as mentor, chum or protégée, as the case may be, only emphasize the natural tendency of the fair sex to hunt in couples. In couples the working girls come on board, in couples they depart, in couples they disappear to their establishments.

Little space is left within which to speak of the other classes of men and women whom one can regard at the ferry. Little space is really needed. They are just such as the term "conventional" covers. The ladies may be credited as a whole with intentions not remote from shopping, visiting, or getting "petted." The gentlemen are proceeding to "business," which covers more occupations than charity does sins, nowadays. Their age can be guessed by their appearance. Their politics can be determined with passable accuracy from the papers they read. Their special business can often be told from the special parts of the papers they peruse. A man who reads the financial column is likely to have that firmness of nether lip essential to the conduct of speculation. He who peruses tallow cannot hide his candle under a bushel. Nor can he who delves into dry-goods reports or shipping news become a conundrum to a synthetic observer. Indeed, the ferries are "characteristic" only within the hours herein described. They are brilliant with beauty, thick with humanity, dense with discussion, white and black, and read all over with newspapers at other periods. But nothing presents itself for special wonder or reflection. The ferry passage seems only a tedious or brief interlude, a passing event. The salient features of the day and night crop out among the classes treated of, and at the times spoken of.

THE MORBID DRAMA.

The eating-house I frequent is, I think, entirely given up to professional people. Situated near two theatres, an opera house and a circus, I am led to suppose that a good many persons employed on the stage take their dinners there, before the curtain rises, and sup there after the closing of the house. The walls are decorated with a complete gallery of all the stars in the rising theatrical firmament, and the collection the proprietor has made of the lithographic portraits of distinguished actors, who have blazed away, in this particular meridian, during the last twenty years, is quite a valuable one. I happened to light upon this eating-house by accident, and I go there because it is cheap and convenient to my lodgings. I am inclined to think it partakes somewhat of the character of a theatrical exchange, as I have overheard some peculiar bargains made, such as "say $40 a week and a benefit, engagement for three months as walking gentleman, and I am your man." I do not know whether I look like a comedian, but I have been asked twice if I was an *end man*, or whether I was open for anything, and had some difficulty in shaking off a rather importunate person, who informed me "that he had the handsomest van and and the most elegant span of horses in the country, and that if I could only sing a decent sentimental song, with a verse here and there relative to his corn-salve—as he liked my looks—he would be ready to hear my terms." Only a day or so ago, quite an incident occurred. A small boy came to the door, looked scrutinizingly around him, then rushed toward me, (I was eating my dinner,) and announced to me quite abruptly, and in an exceedingly loud tone of voice, "she's come!"

"Who has?" I asked, quite happy for the moment that some one of the gentler sex should have taken even a passing interest in me, thinking perhaps that at last the galleon I had been so long waiting for might have at length arrived.

"Who? Why, your missus, from Californy, with the dogs, and monkeys, and lots of children. She gave me ten cents, and said she: 'Run quick to the eating-house; you will be certain to find him there—it's just about his dinner-hour. Tell him his Polly has come off her tramp and is just dying to see her old man.' Them was her very words. Ain't you her old man?" asked the boy.

I must confess I felt for the moment a kind of disappointment that I was not, and was just about explaining that no particular family ties bound me to the lady in question, when a very stolid-looking man behind me, in the act of eating a baked dumpling, very calmly said: "Excuse me, Sir, I am the party inquired for. Polly is home. Dear me! home at last. You look every inch the character of the happy father, and no wonder the boy made a mistake. I am, though, the father of the Malliposi family—Mme. Malliposi and her dogs. Her last representation was at Salt Lake City, and her very last at Omaha. You have heard of us—of course."

I did not like to say I had not, but as he seemed to take it for granted that I had, I had no reason to reply. I must then remark that in the character of a happy father, he sat down again, called for more sugar, and ate up the rest of his dumpling in quite a resigned way, drained his mug of ale to the last drop, calmly dusted off a crumb from his coat, and with a decided theatrical stride, rendered doubly impressive because the floor was liberally sanded, he went out, remarking, "Quite an incident, quite."

"Might have at least ordered a bottle of wine and treated the company," said a gentleman whom I had before noticed as a constant *habitué* of the eating-house, as he approached my table and took a seat opposite to me. "On such an auspicious event as this it's the least a party can do. Don't you think so?" This was such a direct appeal that I was forced to reply: "That never having had a wife, I could scarcely appreciate the feelings of a husband, otherwise—"

"Not a bit of it," went on my newly-made friend. "The situation demanded it. He belongs to a clever family, and is a man of great merit. The best middle man in the whole country; there is a decorum, a gravity about him which is his own, and the way he propounded his jokes, when he was in the minstrel business, was an attraction of itself. But Mme. Malliposi rules the roast, and when she goes away, she puts him on board wages, and he dare not spend a cent without she knows how he spent it. Take them altogether it's a family, brim full of talent. It runs in the blood, the Posey blood; that's their real name, for he has taken hers, and you can no more keep it down than you could the Kemble, or the Kean blood, and they will go down to posterity. The piles of money that woman has made would astonish you; she has worked through three generations of trained dogs, and that is a life time. That woman's mother, I believe she is alive yet, was the first female who ever walked tight-rope in New-York, and though she must be over ninety now, she is as hale and hearty as can be, and I believe could on a stretch perform again. There is a professional illustration for you."

As my friend seemed thoroughly posted, I took out my note-book, and having had the date of the first regular performance of this character given me, I write it down for future reference.

"I thought," said my friend, "there was a particular look about you, Sir, indicating you were professional." I had to inform him of his mistake.

"Then, a literary man, Sir, I would wager." I admitted that I was.

"Ever write a book?" he asked quite excitedly.

"Yes, two or three of them."

"Ever write a play? You will pardon me, I would not for the world be the least bit inquisitorial—it is the furthest from my thoughts—but did—you—ever—write—a—play?" and here he placed his head on his hands, spread his elbows out, and glared at me full in the face.

"I did once, when I was very young," I answered, by no means relishing his cross-questioning.

"Did they play it?"

"Yes."

"Successful?" he again asked eagerly, accentuating each syllable. I was silent, not liking to recal a youthful indiscretion.

"I would not for the world revive any painful feelings, but you are just the man I want. Waiter, two glasses of beer. I want sympathy. I can see it in your face. Your play was damned. *Laudatur ab hiss.* I know it. I feel it."

"I always thought it was the actor's fault," I said quite cheerfully.

"Of course it was, it mostly is, and the managers, ah! the managers. Now, Sir, see here," and he took a note from his pocket, showing me the signature of a well-known manager. "Here it is as usual, the regular stereotyped manager's objections. Why don't they have them printed by the thousand and distribute them that way. I appeal to you, it is an ignominy, and one I can't stand, and what is more, won't. I have just written a play. It is in five acts. My friends, quite disinterested ones, declare it to be my strongest effort. I have been working at it three whole weeks." Just then the beer came, and he took a long draught and continued: "There are just two points where I allow no man to be my superior. One is originality, and the other is modesty. I know you will say they have no connection; but the one refers to my works, the other to myself. I possess both these traits; don't you think so?" Here, I must confess, from the wildness of his eyes and the excited condition he was in, I had some misgivings as to his sanity, and was glad there was nothing but spoons on the table, as it was, I looked around for the waiter. Drawing a manuscript from his pocket, tied up with a cigar ribbon, he placed it on the table.

"I am not going to read it to you. Therefore, no reason for your disturbed looks. All I intend to do is to give you a slight analysis of the piece. In the third act, where the hero has epilepsy, the heroine tic-doloreux, and the rival the lock-jaw, just where the whole interest culminates, what do you think this wretched manager has the insufferable impertinence to write me about it? I will read it to you:

"Your work shows undoubted merit, and has some powerful effects, only, you will permit me to remark, diseases form too prominent a portion of the plot. It is true the public have a decided inclination for this kind of subject, only your production is more suited for the recreation of a water-cure or a hospital than the establishment I have the honor of conducting.

Very respectfully, &c., &c., ——."

"Has he any objection to gouty characters?" I asked, quite interested. "You might substitute that."

"Impossible. I know the public taste. Gout is perfectly used up. It is not an American disease; in twenty-five years from now it will have passed away—it will be driven out by dyspepsia. I thought of dyspepsia, but its characteristics are not marked enough for the drama. Spinal meningitis might have done, but is too rare. You see I have studied up these matters. The sick drama like the sick romance, wants novel subjects. Women coughing themselves to death on the stage are no longer attractive. An audience has been known, instead of oranges, to throw at the performers bottles of cough-mixture, or to recommend lozenges, or a foot-bath, which is embarrassing. Why the whole action, *dénouement* and all, depends upon my hero having fits. Those Englishmen, Reade and Collins, both do it, and Balzac did it, and Sue did it, and are these fellows to have the monopoly of fits and lunar caustic? On the stage I make my leading character pass through all the various transformations of color. See what a chance for an intelligent actor to carry the house, by his make-up alone. First the hero becomes of a delicate lilac, then gradually increases with every act until he gets to be real Prussian blue. In the last scene he assumes his natural tint. Clever that, ain't it? The heroine loves the cerulean hero, but he is impoverished. I have made him dead-broke by means of an earthquake. Such a scene as that earthquake is! Everything on the stage tumbles down together, and there is an eruption in the distance."

"And where is the scene laid?" I inquired.

"Every act follows the other in the most natural of sequences. I have studied the unities. The curtain rises in New-York, the second act is in Cairo, the third in California, that is the earthquake and volcano and—"

"But they have no volcanoes there," I ventured to remark.

"Not now, but they are sure to have one there before long. The grandness and lavishness of America would not be satisfied without that slight addition to our natural phenomena. If there ain't one yet it is the only license I have taken. The fourth act is in Japan and the last in Wall-street. Ingenious, is it not?"

"But the *dénouement*. How do you manage to stitch all these flying leaves together?"

"That is where I have put out all my strength, and called on my reserves. The hero rescues the girl from the volcano, when they are clutched within the approaching jaws of the earthquake. By a superhuman effort he extricates her, and has her safe by the footlights, when bang! goes the earthquake, with showers of cinders, and a big stone falls plump on Alfred's—that is my hero's name—head, whence fits in the most natural way. Now comes in the nitrate of silver to cure him. Charles Reade would have given a thousand pounds for an idea like that. Earthquake having swallowed up all Alfred's possessions, the obdurate father refuses his daughter's hand to her savior. What does Alfred do? He keeps on getting fits and taking nitrate of silver. Suddenly he thinks, when in despair, that he has within himself the riches of the world. He puts himself under a regular course of treatment, and has all the silver soaked out of him; in fact, he yields untold ingots of solid silver, and the scene closes, with his marriage effected and he as bright in the face as a pink."

"Is the reduction carried out on the stage?" I asked, more and more interested.

"Certainly. Science has its claims, and should be made popular through the medium of the drama. The whole process is exhibited to the sound of melodramatic music. If ever there was a piece that had every element of success in it, it is here," and he took up the manuscript and stood it upright against the castors.

I was silent. Perhaps, I thought, some manager might make a fortune in it.

"I know what you are thinking of. I discern that fine criticism in you which I am so anxious to meet with."

I shook my head, quite owl like.

"The question you are asking yourself is this: Must the hero be cured and the silver extracted from him by the allopathic or homeopathic treatment. I know you are revolving that in your mind."

I confessed to him that although I had not thought of it, that might be a point.

"Yes; quite a nice one. You see, as a dramatic author, I am bound to meet public taste, and audiences, not managers, are wonderfully sensitive on just these subtle shades. You see, homeopathy introduced on the stage, from the minute character of its doses, would hardly be appreciable. The other method, being more heroic, might suit better."

"You have read Moliere, I suppose?" I asked, "and how funny his doctors are."

"Yes, certainly; but my doctor surpasses any of his. Now that I have given you the plot of my play, to think that this manager should repress it! I tell you it only wants an effort on the part of just a few people like me to have a theatre of our own, where we can, like Alexandre Dumas, produce our own plays; in a six-month we should have every other establishment at our feet."

Just then the very same boy who had made his appearance before entered with a note, which he handed to my friend. He seemed to read it with much satisfaction. "It's an invitation," he said, "to spend the evening with the Malliposis. Madame wants me to write her a piece with monkeys and dogs in it, and I am to talk it over with her. I have a sketch of it already made. So you see genius is not always at a discount. Good-by—see you again;" and he left me.

Presently the waiter came with my check. "Waiter," I said, "that gentleman who left here a moment ago, is he not—ahem! just a little strange?"

"Who? him, Sir? Bless you, Sir, not a bit. Eats his meals regular. You don't know him, Sir. Why he is mighty popular, and one or another of his pieces is mostly attracting public attention all the time. Sixty-five cents, Sir; that's right—and two glasses of ale—that's seventy-five, what you and the gentleman drank. Thank you, Sir."

Evidently I was mistaken. The man was not crazy, and I had been passing a half hour with quite a distinguished dramatist.

The Union League Club and Mr. Greeley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Greeley, with a few of his adherents, members of the Union League Club, appear to be making every effort to secure an alliance with Democratic politicians. The Club has heretofore declined to confer membership on Democrats; and if these gentlemen have not the delicacy to withdraw from the Club, should they not be requested to do so?

REPUBLICAN.

New-York, Saturday, May 25, 1872.

Metropolitan Art Museum.

When the temporary art gallery was opened at No. 681 Fifth-avenue, last February, it was considered unadvisable to throw it at once open to the general public. There was not, however, the slightest difficulty experienced by respectable persons in obtaining tickets, which were given with a full hand by Mr. Putnam, who has charge of that department. Yesterday the experiment was tried of throwing it open to the public, without restriction, on Saturdays, and it was expected that there would be a great rush, and that those whose occupations confine them to the desk, or the room, or the counter all the week would joyfully profit by the privilege and attend. Unfortunately this result was not arrived at. There were many visitors, but they were all people of leisure, who could have come on other days, and who came in unusual numbers, attracted by Mr. Johnstone's fine Turner, the "Slaver," now exhibiting there. This superb picture was surrounded by crowds throughout the day. The chairs were arranged about it in a semi-circle, and as fast as one party withdrew another took the vacated seats. The picture was studied from every point, the visitors examining it through rolls of paper, through their hands, and with one eye, to get what is called the stereoscopic view, so as to intensify the effect of the extraordinary sky, and the equally extraordinary water. It is a pity that those for whom the gallery was specially thrown open did not choose to profit by it, but it is to be hoped that next Saturday, when a greater publicity has been given to the fact, the work people will attend.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic and Musical.

THE THEATRES.

There has been little to call for fresh note at the New-York theatres during the week. "London Assurance" has kept the bills at Wallack's, "Humpty Dumpty" has done no less at the Olympic, Mr. Johnny Thompson has been "On Hand" at Wood's Museum, and "Article 47" has been repeated *ad nauseam* at the Fifth-avenue. One change we recorded on Tuesday, that of the appearance of Mr. Edwin Adams in the play of "Enoch Arden" at Booth's. To-morrow the bill is to be altered at last at Wallack's, and "Home" and the "Critic" will combine attractions that will probably suffice to wind up the season. No other changes are announced at either of the City theatres that still remain open.

BENEFIT TO MR DAVIDGE.

On Wednesday next, the 29th inst., a matinée benefit is to be taken at the Fifth-avenue Theatre by Mr. William Davidge. On this occasion several members of the Brooklyn Amaranth Society, pupils of Mr. Davidge, are to appear, and Mr. John Oakey is to deliver a humorous address. Besides this, the youngest daughter of Mr. Davidge is to make her first public essay in New-York as a vocalist. These attractions should suffice, on an ordinary occasion, to fill the house. But Mr. Davidge has claims that his friends and the public will recognize, and which ought to ensure a crowded attendance, whatever the programme. There are not so many faithful, able and thorough comedians now on our stage as to warrant scant consideration of the merits of those we have. Mr. Davidge has done yeoman's service in the cause of the drama, and although always prized by the public, has not always carried off the lion's share of the rewards. We ask liberal attention to his benefit on Wednesday. Patrons of the drama in general, and those of the Fifth-avenue Theatre in particular, should see to it that the house on that occasion is all that it should be. Mr. Davidge has done far more for the success of the plays at the Fifth-avenue than have some of the company who have been generously rewarded in the way of benefits and otherwise, and, for the encouragement of what is respectable in the Metropolitan drama, as well as for the sake of a sterling artist, we hope his house on Wednesday will be full to overflowing.

Home Gossip.

Mr. John M. Morton's drama of "Mignon" has been represented with great success at the Academy of Music, in Chicago. The play is, of course, founded upon the story musically illustrated by Thomas, and the Chicago *Times* says of its chief character: "The rôle of *Mignon* is one that could be made immensely powerful, and Miss Eldridge may be congratulated in owning a play with which it is her own fault if she does not become as brilliantly associated as Maggie Mitchell has with the part of *Fanchon*. We believe the play can be greatly improved in the general "acting" effect of the characters which set forth and illustrate the central figure, but all the material exists for a very powerful and charming drama. Miss Eldridge does not need a finer field to develop latent genius into finished, sharply-defined greatness, and we hope to see her make a celebrity in the rôle, worthy of the subtlety and beauty of the Goethean idea."....Mrs. John Wood was last week at the new National Theatre, in Washington....Mme. Janauschek will act this week in Washington....Mr. Edwin Booth will perform this week at the Troy Opera-house....Miss Glover, a cousin of Miss Moulton, and an amateur actress, is about to enter upon a dramatic career.....On May 16, the Majiltons were at Virginia City, in Nevada...Johann Strauss and his band were to have sailed from Hamburg, to take part in the Boston Jubilee, on May 25....Miss Charlotte Cushman is to act in Providence during part of this week....Mlle. Aimee and her company were part of last week in Providence....A testimonial benefit to Mr. Davenport occurred at the Chestnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, last week. "Macbeth" was acted, with Miss Cushman as *Lady Macbeth*...."Article 47" was performed last week at the Walnut-street Theatre....Mr. Sothern will appear thrice this week in Albany....Miss Leclercq's engagement at the California Theatre, in San Francisco, is to extend into June.

Foreign News.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg made her reappearance in London, at Drury-lane Theatre, on May 11. The newspapers are filled with complimentary references to her performance—she sang *Linda*, in Donizetti's well-known opera—and all record her cordial reception and the excellent impression, shown by applause and recalls of her singing and acting. Miss Kellogg was to sing next in "Lucia di Lammermoor"....The London journals teem with details of the triumph which attended the début of the tenor Campanini. The *Times* supplies the following account of his first appearance: "It seemed to be the general opinion on Saturday," says the critic on May 6, "that the long wished-for acquisition, a new Italian tenor of the highest promise, had at last made his appearance. Certainly, since the debut of the late Signor Giuglini at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1856, when Mr. Lumley was manager, no new comer of the sterner sex has ever been received with such marked and continuous enthusiasm as Signor Italo Campanini, who made his debut before a London audience in *Gennaro*, ("Lucrezia Borgia,") with Mlle. Titiens, (the *Duchess of Ferrara*,) Signor Rota—another new comer—(*Duke Alphonso*,) and Mme. Trebelli Bettini, (*Maffeo Orsini*.) Of Signor Rota we may say at once that he made a very favorable impression, that he has a powerful voice, a fine stage presence, and both as actor and singer gave evidence of qualifications far beyond the ordinary. But almost exclusive attention was bestowed upon the new tenor, who, after the ballad "Di pescatore," in which *Gennaro* tells the brief history of his life to *Lucrezia*, was at once accepted. We cannot enter minutely into a judgment of his qualifications now; but we may say without hesitation that a more genuine and beautiful tenor voice, a more finished delivery, more thoroughly satisfactory phrasing and more general musical intelligence have not been known for very many years upon the Italian stage. That Signor Campanini is already an accomplished artist there can be no doubt. That the whole audience—the most crowded of the season—thought so was shown by the enthusiastic applause which followed every one of his efforts, from the ballad already named to the scene in which *Gennaro* dies at the feet of his guilty and agonized mother. "Di pescatore" was encored; the famous trio, in which the treacherous *Alphonso* makes his wife administer the poisoned cup to *Gennaro*, was encored; and the duet, when *Lucrezia* forces her son to swallow the Borgian antidote, as he has already swallowed the Borgian poison, brought down the curtain amid loud, unanimous, and reiterated plaudits. From this point to the end of the opera there was only the same feeling. Even the interpolated air from "Don Sebastien," (which Signor Mongini used to sing at the commencement of act third,) was received with acclamation; although, as it hardly suits the voice of Signor Campanini, it might, on a future occasion, be omitted with advantage. As *Gennaro* is almost continually on the stage, it seems difficult to understand why an extra and superfluous task should be imposed upon him. The conclusion of the opera was like the beginning—a triumph for the young singer, who was three times called before the curtain, in company with Mlle. Titiens and Signor Rota. We must not forget to state that Mme. Trebelli received the customary encore in 'Il segreto per esser felice,' which she sang as well as ever. If this Signor Campanini, as we believe to be the case, is the same who has been singing the chief part in Herr Wagner's 'Lohengrin' so often at Bologna and Florence, he must be an Italian tenor altogether out of the ordinary way."....The death of Renard, once a great French tenor, and of Bataille, a well-known opera comique artist, is announced....The English papers note that Mr. Gilmore, on behalf of the directors of the forthcoming monster musical festival at Boston, offered Mlle. Titiens £4,800, and all expenses to and from Boston, to sing two pieces of music each day for twelve consecutive days. This sum is double the amount Jenny Lind ever received for similar services, either in Europe or America. The tempting offer, which was made by Atlantic cable, Mlle. Titiens had been obliged to decline in consequence of her public and private engagements in London....The *Pall Mall Gazette* observes that the musical season in Paris has been more successful than seemed possible a few months ago. The French Opera, the Italian Opera, the Opera Comique, were all open, and at each establishment the receipts are said to have been satisfactory. At the French Opera—otherwise Académie, Grand Opéra, Opéra National, &c.—the five hundredth representation of the "Huguenots" has just taken place. The not very brilliant cast included, as *Valentine*, Mme. Gueymard; as *Raoul*, M. Villaret; as *Saint Bris*, M. Gailhard. At the Théâtre Italien the representations of "Il Matrimonio Segreto" had been interrupted by the indisposition of Mme. Alboni. Signor Gardoni, the principal tenor, had been attacked in a similar manner; and in the absence of the veteran artists just named, the chief attraction had of late been the experienced Mme. Penco, who had been performing the part of *Norma*. Mme. Laval, a well-known Parisian amateur, was on the point of appearing, under the name of Floriana, as *Violetta* in "La Traviata." At the Opéra Comique a setting by M. Paladilhe of M. Coppée's dramatic poem, "Le Passant," had been brought out, and was generally well spoken of. M. Paladilhe, whose name may be remembered as that of a recent "Prix de Rome," is regarded as a follower of Gounod. His score is said to be full of ingenious details for the orchestra, and a writer in *Le Ménestrel* asserts that it contains two original and charming melodies. Mme. Miolan-Carvalho had returned to Paris, and reappeared at the Opéra Comique in the "Marriage of Figaro," playing, not the part of the *Countess*, which she is accustomed to take at the Royal Italian Opera in London, but that of *Cherubino*....The Théâtre Français had reproduced the "Supplice d'une Femme" after an interval of three years. The most curious feature in the whole piece is that it has no author in the eyes of the law. The handbills are thus worded: "Le Supplice d'une Femme, par M. X——." The piece was originally written by M. Emile de Girardin in conjunction with M. Alexandre Dumas fils; but the two collaborateurs quarreled at the first performance, each wishing to put his name to the work and laying claims to exclusive authorship. The affair went before the Courts, and, as it was no easy matter to determine who had written the greater part of "Le Supplice d'une Femme," it was decided that the comedy should have no legal author....Mme. Marie Sass has sung in Italian at the Italiens, in Paris, and has been advised to return to the French repertory and the Grand Opera-house....M. Gounod has written a new "Thanksgiving Te Deum," which has been sung in London, and which the critics pronounce "pure Gounod from end to end"....A representation for the benefit of Chollet, the original *Fra Diavolo*, had been given at the Paris Opéra Comique....The death of Clement, a basso, is announced....It is averred the artist succumbed to the consequences of the fatigue caused by singing his rôle in Wagner's "Meistersinger;" and several precedents are cited for the case....The Paris Gaîté is making great preparations for the production of a new spectacular melodrama, by Charles Edmond and D'Ennery, entitled "Londres qui Dort" (London Asleep.) One scene will represent the debtor's door at Newgate as it used to be at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, when the executions were public, while the great sensation of all is a splendid view of Aintree race-course on the day of the Liverpool steeple-chase. In order to give due effect to this part of the spectacle, offers have been made to Mr. E. Brayley to send over to France during the run of the play his famous cross-country hero, *Pearl Diver*....There was very little prospect of the rebuilding of the Porte St. Martin, the theatre which, it will be remembered, was burned by the Communists....The baritone, Verger, who is now singing with great applause at Madrid, has been named Commander of the Order of Charles III....An article on "Le Théâtre de 1869 et 1872," in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, does not give a flattering picture of the drama of France. The writer, M. Louis Etienne, begins his essay with the frank admission that the disasters of the war have brought no high lessons to the stage. "It seems," he says, "that the war with Prussia and the war with the Commune have, as respects the theatre, been only a longer than usual interval between the scenes. The curtain fell on caricatures in music; on trivial gaities, in which the types of human folly were pushed to the verge of unreality; on scandals to morality drawn out from the secrecy of society, or from the brains of the authors; on sickly sentiment and pretentious frivolity. The curtain has been raised on the same things. That which was so far the exception as to be elevated, delicate, natural, remains the same, and the lesson of events does not appear to have been necessary to the distinguished minds to whom we give such qualities; but that which was equivocal, immoral, tainted with vulgarity before the war, has undergone no amendment."....The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of May 6, says: "The present month will be an interesting one to musical tourists. On the 15th a grand festival will be held at Vienna for the "inauguration" of Schubert's monument. The triennial festival of Düsseldorf is fixed for the 15th, 20th and 21st. On the 22d the first of a series of concerts will be given at Bayreuth, in Bavaria, on the occasion of the first stone of Herr Wagner's theatre being laid. Finally, on the 22d and following days, the provincial festival of Königsberg will be held, under the direction of Ferdinand Hiller. Rubenstein's opera of "Feramors," produced the week before last at Vienna, has not proved successful. At Florence an opera called *La Secchia Rapita*, due to the united efforts of six composers, has gained general approbation. The *maestri*, who have contributed each from three to four pieces to the work in question, are named Bachini, Dechamps, Felici, Gialdini, Tacchinardi and Usiglio. An Italian composer—Mariani—who, equally with those just named, is quite unknown in England, has had the freedom of the city conferred upon him by the municipality of Bologna. This honor is apparently considered of some importance, for when it was proposed that it should be offered to Herr Wagner, a discussion was raised on the point, and the further consideration of it postponed."

Miscellaneous.

THE LECTURE OF GEN. MAC ADARAS.

Mr. Horace Greeley's first public speech in this City since receiving the nomination for "our next President" will be delivered on his introduction of the famous Gen. Mac Adaras (late of the French Army) at Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening next, May 28. Owing to the General's important position in the French Army previous to and during the war with Germany, and his later position in the National Assembly of France, his lecture on the "Franco-German War—Its Cause and the Cause of the French Defeat," will reveal many startling facts which have never before reached the public ear. To all remembering the stories of Sedan and Paris, the lecture should prove a deeply interesting discourse, and now that the Emperor Napoleon has taken upon himself the blame, if blame there be, for the surrender at Sedan, the revelations of an officer holding the rank of Gen. Mac Adaras, and describing what he saw on the spot, will be endowed with peculiar attractiveness.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Twenty-Second Session—Discussion of the New-York Boundaries—Attempt to Elect Mission Secretaries.

The religious exercises of the Conference yesterday were conducted by Rev. Stephen Allen, of Maine. A motion of Rev. Mr. Hunt, Chairman of the Reception Committee, was adopted, to receive the delegates of the Baptist Home Mission Association on Monday next, at 11 o'clock. The order of the day was the consideration of the report of the Committee on Boundaries on the subject of dividing the Black River Conference so as to make the boundary lines the same as they were in 1868. A minority report was presented recommending the retention of the present boundary lines. The subject gave rise to an animated discussion. The minority report claimed that the Conference having already been deprived of nearly half its territory by the General Conference, further division is unnecessary. Mr. Bingham spoke earnestly against the division of 1868. He asserted that several of the gentlemen who had signed the minority report had never read a single document relating to the Conference. Mr. Phelps said that the change would give five and a half millions of acres to the Black River Conference, and leave only about one and a half millions to Central New-York. Dr. Olin moved to refer the whole matter back to the Committee on Boundaries, but the motion failed. After a confused fire of motions and counter-motions, the minority report was adopted, embodying the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Black River Conference shall include all that part of the State of New-York west of Troy, and not included in the East Genesee Conference.

Judge Hibbard gave notice that he intended to move for the appointment of a committee of seven, to arrange the boundaries of the Genesee, East Genesee, Central New-York, Wyoming and Troy Conferences.

The Conference then proceeded to the election of three Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society. The voting was done *viva voce*, as in the election of the Bishops, and the same tellers officiated, with the exception of Dr. Wm. Hester, who was substituted for Dr. J. I. Hight, of Indiana. There were 387 votes cast, making 194 necessary to a choice.

While the tellers were absent counting the votes, Dr. Hibbard pressed his resolution as given above. He said its object was to obtain peace, and they were determined to have it if they had to conquer it. All the Conferences named sprang from the old Albany District, and they should all be one in spirit. Dr. Curry thought the General Conference alone had power in the premises, and that it could not delegate it, and he moved, as a substitute, the appointment of a committee of one from each Conference to report on the subject to the General Conference. The substitute was adopted.

The tellers returned and stated that no candidate having received the requisite number of votes, there had been no election, and the Conference thereupon adjourned. The votes stood: R. L. Dashiell, 162; T. M. Eddy, 145; D. D. Lore, 118; J. M. Reed, 114; J. M. Waldon, 84; W. F. Coles, 78; C. A. Holmes, 61; J. P. Newman, 43; A. A. Gee, 42; G. B. Jocelyn, 37; B. J. Ives, 20.

OBITUARY.

Prof. Albert Hopkins, of Williams College.

Prof. Albert Hopkins, an eminent scholar, instructor and divine, died in Williamstown, Mass., yesterday morning. He was a brother of Ex-President Hopkins, of Williams College, and was born in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1807. He graduated at Williams in 1826, and in the subsequent year was appointed tutor at that institution, and in 1829 professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. Subsequently he turned his attention more especially to astronomy, and in 1835 he commenced, on his personal responsibility, the erection of the first astronomical observatory built in this country. In 1869 he was relieved of the chair of natural philosophy, and devoted himself to the teaching of astronomy, the study of natural history and preaching in Williamstown and vicinity. The church which he erected at White Oaks, and at which he preached for many years, will long remain a monument of his missionary zeal and Christian character. His funeral will take place at Williamstown on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Personal.

Gen. Rogers, of Richmond, Va., and Congressman L. R. Thacher, of Kansas City, Mo., are at the St. Denis Hotel. Gen. Thomas Markin, of Albany; Gen. James M. Scovill, of New-Jersey; Hon. Chas. H. Shevill, of Washington, and Hon. H. H. Gardner, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. J. C. Chase, of Houston, Texas, is at the Grand Central Hotel. Gen. E. L. Viele, of Connecticut, is at the Glenham Hotel. Gen. Lockwood, of Sing Sing, and Col. L. Bruce, of the United States Army, are at the St. Germain Hotel. Judge W. G. Sterling, of New-York; Hon. W. E. Talbot, of San Francisco, and S. A. Hatch, of New-Orleans, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Col. W. H. Reynolds, of Providence, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. C. E. Perry, United States Consul at Aspinwall, is at the Sturtevant House. Lieutenant-Commanders Chadwick and Brownson, of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

Ladies express their astonishment after buying a little outfit of china, glass, plated-ware, cutlery, &c., at Nicol, Davidson & Co's, No. 686 Broadway, to find they have saved from $10 to $25, which, of course, is a very acceptable addition to their pin-money. They sell china plates at $1 75 per dozen, and cut goblets at $1 per dozen. Handsome dinner services, $50, and other articles in proportion.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, Waukesha, Wis. Depot just opened, No. 59 Liberty-street. Fresh supply always on hand.

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The mother finds a faithful friend in Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly reliable and harmless.

The Hair and Scalp.—Dr. B. C. Perry, the skillful dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., cures with harmless SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS, Falling, Loss and Untimely Gray Hair, Dandruff, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Irritation or Itching of the head, or any complaint or disease which induces a loss of hair or untimely grayness. The Doctor also cures Moles, Wens and Warts without cutting, pain or scars. Send for circular.

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Everybody Can Have a Clear Complexion by using PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

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New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

For a Freckled or Spotted Face use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price-list to 942 Broadway.

DIED.

ANTHONY.—On Saturday, May 25, after a lingering illness, Jacob Anthony, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 139 West 41st-st., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 10 A. M.

BLAUVELT.—On Friday, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock P. M., Eleanor P. Fithian, wife of Martin E. Blauvelt, aged 23 years.

Funeral from Chapel of St. Chrysostom, corner 7th-av. and 39th-st., on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens, at Newark, N. J.

BENJAMIN.—On Saturday, May 25, at his residence, No. 261 Madison-av., Joseph Benjamin, in the 76th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BENSEL.—On Friday, 24th inst., in his 12th year, Ernest, eldest son of Brownlee and Mary M. Bensel.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, corner 155th-st. and Avenue St. Nicholas, Monday, 3 o'clock P. M.

COVEL.—On Monday, 20, May William H. Covel, only son of E. Hall and Helen G. Covel, aged 32 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 26th inst., at 2 P. M.

HOOLEY.—On Thursday evening, May 23, of heart disease, Mary Louisa, only daughter of Abraham and Lucy Hooley, in the 12th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 193 Jersey-av., corner 4th-st., late South 5th-st., Jersey City, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

SANGUINETTE.—At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, May 23, Giovannie B. Sanguinette, in the 56th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, corner of Cortland-av. and Elton-st., Melrose, Westchester County, on Sunday afternoon, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken on Monday to Woodlawn for interment.

SHERMAN.—At Bay Ridge, Long Island, on Saturday, 25th inst., after a short illness of scarlet fever, Annie M., daughter of Wm. W. and Henrietta Sherman, in the 15th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents at Bay Ridge, on Monday, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART SALE!!

MONDAY,
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EXECUTOR'S SALE. WEDNESDAY.

250 Paintings in oil, and more than 100 Water-color Drawings, embracing many specimens of extraordinary merit and value, by some of the leading American, French, and German artists.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

[By Telegraph.]

The following numbers have drawn, the five capital prizes in drawing of May 23:

No. 18,656 drew	$100,000
No. 8,175 drew	50,000
No. 5,299 drew	25,000
No. 13,753 drew	10,000
No. 23,808 drew	5,000

Prizes cashed. Information furnished. Orders filled.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"CHI-CI-PIPI-NINI," RICHARD HOFFMAN'S beautiful Cuban dance, played at his Soirées with great success, 75c.; Strauss' "1,101 Nights," (waltz,) "New Vienna," "German Hearts," "On the Rhine" 75c. each; "Kaiser March," 60c.; "Visions in a Dream," 60c.; "Dolly Varden" galop, 50c. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"AFRICA FOR CHRIST, AND DR. Livingstone a Pioneer."—Subject for SUNDAY MORNING, 10½, by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st., near Canal. Afternoon service 3½. Convenient for down town hotels; strangers welcome.

A SERMON IN BEHALF OF THE SHEPHERD'S Fold will be delivered SUNDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 P. M., at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av. and 45th-st., by Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D. The former announcement for May 12 was inserted by mistake.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER OF BROADWAY and 28th-st.—THOMAS GALES FOSTER, the eminent trance speaker, lectures SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on the *Philosophy of Modern Spiritualism*.

A SOPRANO, GOOD READER, READY for engagement; only for Protestant Church. Apply to Signor ALBITES, No. 6 West 14th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., OPPOSITE the Academy of Music.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER. Services on TRINITY SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. At close of evening prayer lecture on our social life. Subject—*Husband and Wife*. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. DICKINSON, of Richmond, Va., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, at 8 P. M.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. R. HOGOBOOM, of Genesee, will preach 10½ A. M., and Rev. B. E. CHAMBERS, of Buffalo, at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, 9 and 1½. Rev. O. GIBSON and A. V. STOUT, Esq., will address the Sunday-school Missionary Society, 2 P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting 6 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-AV. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, May 26, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach at 10½ A. M. At 4 P. M. the last of the series of special discourses and services for young people. All persons interested cordially invited. The usual evening service will be omitted.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, East 50th-st., between 1st and Second avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. W. C. STEEL, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. ELISHA PAYNE PHELPS, the Virginia delegate to General Conference.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock SABBATH MORNING, and at 7½ SABBATH EVENING. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector. Rev. F. M. SERENBEZ, German Minister.—Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. German service at 7½ P. M. Strangers are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 26th, at 11 A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. In the EVENING a sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. SCHENCK on behalf of the Shepherd's Fold.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., between 13th and 14th sts.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Bishop J. T. PECK, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. L. S. DEALE, D. D., of Baltimore. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 57th-st., near Lexington-av.—Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. RUFUS P. STEBBINS, of Ithaca, N. Y., will preach SUNDAY, May 26, MORNING and EVENING.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER of 21st-st.—This church will be open SUNDAY EVENING, May 26. Services at 8 o'clock. Sermon by the Rector, Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D.

CARMEL CHAPEL.—REV. H. D. GANSE will preach SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock in the Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, near Grand-st.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 18th-st., near 8th-av.—Rev. Bishop J. W. WILEY, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. STEPHEN ALLEN, D. D., of Maine, at 7½ P. M.

FIVE-POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH, REV. A. F. CURRY, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the hall corner 8th-av. and 25th-st. There will also be services in the hall No. 270 Grand-st. at the same hours.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—TRINITY SUNDAY services 7, 8, 10, 10½ A. M., and 4, 7½ P. M. The evening sermon by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. EDWARD D. G. PRIME, D. D., will preach May 26, MORNING and EVENING in the new hall, 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. New residents and the public cordially invited.

IT IS COMING!—BISHOP SNOW (THE restorer of prophecy) will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Impending Crash of the Kingdoms and Nations.*

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. ALFRED BRUNSON, of West Wisconsin; 7½ P. M., by Rev. SAML. MEREDITH, of Troy. Seats free; strangers cordially invited.

JANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. HAMBLIN. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. All are respectfully invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d-st.: Rev. F. S. DE HASS, D. D., Pastor—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. A. J. ENDSLEY, D. D., of the Pittsburg Conference, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. F. CHALFANT, D. D., of the Cincinnati Conference. Seats free.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st.—Morning service at 10½ o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. H. D. GANSE, will preach on the *Permanent Authority*. Afternoon service at 4 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE T. CHAMBERS.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Prof. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, of New-York University, will preach SUNDAY, May 26. Services at 10½ A. M.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Experiment of Life*.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH.—STEINWAY Hall. Morning subject—*Thou Art the Man.* Evening Subject—*A Last Word With My Young Men.* Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. After today religious services will be discontinued in Steinway Hall until the Autumn.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., on *The Vicarious Suffering of Christ Reasonable*, and at 7½ P. M., *Christ as Mediator*. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

RIGHT REV. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., Bishop of New-York, will administer the rite of confirmation, in the Free Church of the Holy Sepulchre, 74th-st., east of 4th av., on Trinity Sunday, May 26, at 10½ A. M.

REV. DR. OSGOOD WILL PREACH in St. John's Memorial Church, West 11th-st., below 7th-av., at 10½ A. M., on *Our God*; in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *Joseph of Arimathea, the Good Rich Man*. Seats free.

REV. HENRY POWERS WILL PREACH THIS EVENING, and Rev. R. L. STANTON, MORNING, at Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH—27TH-ST., near 3d-av.—Services at 10½ A. M., by Rev. WILLIAM BUTLER, D. D., late of India, and Rev. HENRY C. RILEY, D. D., of the City of Mexico.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. P. JERVIS, of East Genesee Conference; and services at 7½ P. M. under the auspices of the New-York City Sunday-school and Church Extension Society, at which Rev. Bishop M. SIMPSON will preside, and addresses may be expected from Rev. Bishop R. S. FOSTER, D. D., Rev. C. D. FOSS, D. D., Rev. D. CURRY, D. D., and Rev. JOSEPH PULLMAN.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder CALEB THOMPSON at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*The Second Personal Coming of Christ* and *The Resurrection of the Dead; the Righteous Only Will Live Again.* All are invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY MORNING, Prayer at 7½, holy communion at 8; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 2½ P. M., for deaf-mutes; at 7½ P. M., the subject of Rev. Dr. PETERS' sermon will be—*How Charities Grow.*

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—TRINITY SUNDAY—Services at 7, 9 and 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The course of lectures by the Rector, on *Church Worship in its Outward Aspect*, will be continued in the EVENING.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M.

SUNDAY SERVICE AT FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—Sunday-school at 2, and children's meeting at 3½ P. M.

W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLES HELD EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Mohawk Hall, corner of 16th-st. and 8th-av.; also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., near 8th-av.; Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. M. J. TALBOT, D. D., of Providence, R. I., and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. S. FALLOWS, D. D., of Milwaukee, Wis. Strangers cordially invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. O. HAVEN, D. D., President of North-western University, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. HENRY SLICER, D. D., of Baltimore. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th-st.; Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Strangers are cordially invited. Seats free in the evening.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 4th-st. near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. C. F. BURDICK, D. D., delegate to the General Conference; also, in the EVENING at 7½ by the Pastor, Rev. W. P. ABBOTT.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.—Monthly meeting, MONDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock. Members are invited.

DECORATION DAY.

The Grand Marshal has issued a general order, of which the following is a copy, in reference to the procession on Decoration Day:

HEAD-QUARTERS GRAND MARSHAL,
No. 68 UNIVERSITY-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—1. Having been elected as Grand Marshal for Decoration Day, 30th inst., the undersigned hereby assumes command.

The following-named comrades are hereby appointed on the staff: THOMAS H. LEE, Phil Kearny Post No. 8, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; Comrade M. A. REED, James Miller Post No. 76, Quartermaster.

Aides-de-Camp.—Comrades J. H. Demarest, Phil Kearny Post No. 8; Ira A. Whitman and Robert Steene, Sedgwick Post No. 11; Samuel Truesdell, Sumner Post No. 24; Samuel Minnes and M. H. Beaumont, James C. Rice Post No. 29; Henry Schmidt, A. Doebke and Charles Benss, Koltes Post No. 32; Alexander H. Mulligan, John S. Dingwall and John Coonan, Cameron Post No. 79; John D. McGregor, C. F. Smith Post No. 83; Benjamin Page, C. F. Smith Post No. 91; John S. Ellison, E. A. Kimball Post No. 100.

Other appointments will be announced in further orders.

2. Officers of the Staff and Aides-de-Camp will appear in fatigue uniform, mounted, and report to the Assistant Adjutant-General, at Headquarters, at 8½ A. M.

3. The order of the procession will be promulgated in future orders.

4. The Staff will meet at Head quarters on Monday, May 27, at 8 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Grand Marshal.
Official: THOMAS H. LEE, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE, FOR LONG BRANCH AND ALL STATIONS ON THIS AND CONNECTING RAILROADS, INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA, VINELAND, BRIDGETON, GREENWICH, &c., &c.

On and after May 15, steamer connecting with the trains of this Road at Sandy Hook will leave Pier No. 28 North River as follows:

6:40 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.

9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, Toms River, Waretown, and intermediate stations.

5 P. M. for Long Branch and all intermediate stations.

The first-class steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT have been purchased by this Company, and are now being put in complete order for the Summer business.

The Summer arrangement will commence early in June, with the boats above named, when Long Branch trains will be run on better time than heretofore.

Commutation rates have been reduced.

G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOATS FOR HARLEM, connecting with boats for High Bridge and King's Bridge, landing at 11th-st. each way. The favorite steamers SYLVAN DELL, SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE will run as follows, commencing May 5, 1872:

Leave Harlem and Peck-slip at 8½, 9, 10, 10½, 11 A. M., 12 M., and 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6¼ and 7 P. M.

Leave Peck-slip for Harlem, 10, 11, 11½ A. M., and 12 M., and 1, 1½, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 6½ and 7½ P. M.

Last boat leaves Harlem at 7 o'clock. Fare 15 cents.

N. B.—This is the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and King's Bridge.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill. Fare fifty cents by the fastest night boats on the Hudson. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, and Cold Spring. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. James Sherman, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher-st., North River, 8½; 34th-st., North River, 9; every Sunday morning. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton Bridge, Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:00 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M., from 34th-st., East River—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later than James-slip.

Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION

TO THE DIAMOND AND GOLD FIELDS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

We are now fitting the A 1 bark LORD CLARENDON for the accommodation and provision for 100 men, for transportation to Cape Town and Natal, and design the vessel to be owned in 100 shares at $300 each, several of which are already subscribed for. Parties contemplating trying their luck at the above mines will find this an opportunity seldom offered, as it is designed to make this expedition first class in every respect.

Apply at once for further particulars to

ELISHA CROWELL & CO.,
No. 8 Coenties-slip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

INSTRUCTION.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Preparatory Class of MR. NEWELL, recently Instructor in Harvard, is limited to ten pupils. Applications for the Fall should be made immediately. References: President Eliot, Dean Gurney, Prof. Goodwin, Cambridge; Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., New-York. Apply at No. 129 East 24th-st.

PARENTS.—DULL SCHOLARS MADE bright by simple explanations of the most difficult studies; sons fitted for college; daughters perfected in literature and conversation. Address Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

$2.50—WRITING, 24 LESSONS; Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, day and evening, throughout the year. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery. Ladies' department. Resolutions engrossed.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, EIGHTH DISTRICT NEW-YORK, EIGHTEENTH, TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN PURSUANCE of law that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1871, and special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1873; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, to receive the same at my office, No. 927 Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of May to and including the 8th day of June, 1872, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

Penalties cannot be remitted.

CHAS. R. COSTER,
Collector Eighth District New-York.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,

NEW DESIGN
French Beveled Billiard Tables.
Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS, No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk. Lowest market prices. Old tables cut down. Orders by mail attended to.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of WM. YOUNG & CO. is this day dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by WM. YOUNG, at their former place of business, No. 521 Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WM. YOUNG & CO.

ST. LOUIS, April 27, 1872.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION
IN
PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR, having reduced their prices, are offering full and complete lines of GOODS for SUMMER WEAR, including late importations of NEW GOODS in new and choice designs.

DRESS GOODS.

JAPANESE SILKS, large and varied assortment, from 50c. to $1 25 per yard.

Handsome assortment of POGEE SILKS, all colors, from 75c. per yard.

CHALLIES, in all the FASHIONABLE TINTS, reduced to 85c. per yard.

CREPELINE, all shades, suitable for OVER-SKIRTS, reduced from $2 to $1 50.

CREPE ARMURES, a new material for Polonaise, 28-inch wide, reduced from $2 to $1 25.

MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, in floral designs, for Evening Dresses, at $2 50, and in plain colors and stripes for $1 50.

COLORED HERNANIS, full lines, from $1 75 upward.

INDIA TAFFETA, a NEW POLONAISE SILK, very desirable from its peculiar shade, reduced to $1 25.

ROMAN STRIPED HABANA CLOTHS, something entirely new, reduced from $1 to 75c.

GRENADINES.

GRENADINES, plain and in handsome designs, all colors, from 20c. to $1 25.

Also, a full line of GRENADINES, former retail price 40c., now selling for 25c. per yard. A very serviceable article.

LINENS.

NEWPORT SUITINGS, from 35c. to 75c. per yard.

Full lines of TASSO LINENS, from 35c. upward. These goods are extensively used by ladies for Polonaise, to be worn over silk skirts.

ALSO:

Late importations and new designs in LAWNS. These goods are yard wide, and are now selling from 20c. to 50c., having been reduced from 85c.

SUITS.

BATISTE SUITS, with Polonaise, from $15 to $90.

CRETONNE SUITS, with Polonaise, from $9 to $17.

MARSEILLES SUITS, with Polonaise, from $16 to $40.

VICTORIA LAWN SUITS, from $4 50 to $12.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Boys' BROWN HOLLAND BLOUSES, braided, at $2 50 each.

Boys' BUFF LINEN BLOUSES, braided, $2 25 to $4 50.

Misses' LINEN SUITS, with Over-skirts, braided, from $3 25 to $5 50.

Also, WHITE MARSEILLES SUITS for Misses, braided in colors, from $3 50 to $12.

GLOVES.

Having received FIVE THOUSAND DOZEN of the LOUTIEL KID GLOVES, we are offering them at the following low and attractive prices:

Loutiel's one button	$ 75
Loutiel's two buttons	1 00
Loutiel's three buttons	1 50
Undressed Kid, three buttons	1 50

ALSO:

Full lines of Ladies' and Misses' Lisle Thread and SILK GLOVES, in one, two and three buttons.

Sole Agents for the famous Després Kid Glove.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

AT
EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,
SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN
STRAW HATS.
LARGE LOTS OF STRAW HATS
MARKED DOWN.

Black and Brown fine Straw Saratoga, reduced to 50c.
White Rough-and-ready Turbans, reduced to..... 75c.
Ladies White Rough-and-ready Bonnets, reduced to..... 85c.
RUSTIC DOLLY VARDENS IN EVERY STYLE.
Misses' fine Leghorn Hats at $1 50, worth $2.
Ladies' fine Leghorn Hats in every quality, cheap.
Ladies' Brown Straw Sundowns at..... 40c.
Dolly Varden Hats, White, Brown or Black, at... 45c.
Together with an immense variety of Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Hats.
IN EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY, CHEAP.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats, the largest assortment in the City,
AT OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES.
Hats trimmed to order without extra charge.
Bargains in
SILKS, SATINS,
SATIN REPS,
BONNET AND
SASH-RIBBONS,
FINE FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, &c., &c.

Especial attention is called to our elegant assortment of fine Flowers. Our prices will be found fully 50 per cent.

LESS THAN BROADWAY RATES.

Wreathes, Garlands or Moutiers of any style, braoched to order on the premises.

BRUSSELS NETS, SILK LACES, MALINES, &c., in great variety.

287 & 289 8th-av. | **EHRICH'S.** | 287 & 289 8th-av.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

The largest assortment ever offered at retail, at less than down-town wholesale prices.

Elegant Patterns, full two inches wide, at 60c. and 64c., worth..... $ 85
Elegant Patterns, 2½ inches wide, at 75c. and 85c., worth..... 1 00
Elegant Patterns, full 3 inches wide, at $1 to $1 14, worth..... 1 35 to 1 50
Elegant Patterns, full 4 inches wide, at $1 22 to $1 30, worth..... $1 75

Together with an immense assortment comprising over eighty different Patterns up to 9 inches wide, guaranteed at least four per cent. less than at any OTHER STORE IN THE CITY.

All warranted the very best quality imported.

We import our real Guipure Laces direct from the manufacturer, thereby saving all intermediate profits and commissions, and sell the same at a very small advance, as it is our aim to make our establishment the

GREAT REAL LACE DEPOT OF THE CITY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
BLACK SILK GIMPS,
FRINGES,
BUTTONS, &c.

LACE PARASOL COVERS,

THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.
LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS AND SUITS,
all our own manufacture, cheap.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers, six tucks and tape trimming, at 55c., worth 85c.; all other styles in proportion.
Ladies' Muslin Chemises, tucked bosom, at 60c.
Ladies' Muslin Skirts, Night-dresses, Wrappers, &c., in an immense variety.
Any style made to order at short notice.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
Special bargains in
HOSIERY, CORSETS, PARASOLS, &c.
Samples of any kind of goods sent free by mail.
Orders by mail receive especial attention.
All goods marked in plain figures.
STORE-KEEPERS, MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS
supplied in any quantity, at less than down-town wholesale prices, at

EHRICH'S,

NOS. 287 AND 289 8TH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.

P. S.—Call early in the week and early in the day, to avoid the crowd.

SHIPPING.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

The United States Mail steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROS. & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports issued to citizens traveling abroad by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers-st.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, May 27, several **NOVELTIES** in EXTRA QUALITIES of

MOQUETTES, WILTONS, VELVETS,
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

Also, a large invoice of
5-FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
$2 per yard

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
the best qualities, $1 30 per yard.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS,
$2 25, regular price $2 75,
together with **RUGS, MATS, OLD ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS,** &c., &c.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED an invoice of **ELEGANTLY TRIMMED HATS** and **BONNETS**, from the celebrated PARIS MAKERS, Mmes. **VIROT, MARTELL, THERESE** and others.

Also, a most attractive stock of
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, ORNAMENTS, &c.

Ladies' Paris made
BLACK AND COLORED SILK SUITS
$50 each upward.

FINE LINEN, four pieces, $8 each upward.

LAWN $3 50 each upward.

PARIS and BERLIN made
POPLIN and **MOHAIR DRESSES** $15 each upward.

Elegant PLAIN and EMBROIDERED
POLONAISE SACQUES, TALMAS, SHAWLS, &c.

They will also offer the LARGEST, CHOICEST, CHEAPEST, and MOST EXTENSIVE stock of
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-WEAR
Ever exhibited in this market.

CHEMISES, 75c. to $25 each.

9-TUCK SKIRTS, 75c. to $20 each.

CORSETS AND CORSET COVERS in immense variety.

A large assortment of **BOYS' CLOTHING** in ELEGANT STYLES at very POPULAR PRICES.

A fresh supply of
REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS.
STRIPED, OPEN AND FILLED CENTRES, $20 each upward.
An examination is respectfully solicited.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will exhibit on MONDAY, May 27, a large importation of **NOVELTIES**, viz.:

FANCY SILKS, entirely new.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS, latest tints.

BLACK SILKS, a splendid stock from 95c. upward.

JAPANESE SILKS, original quality, 50c. per yard.

15 cases fine and medium **DRESS GOODS.**

Black-ground chintz **PERCALES**, 25c., recently sold at 50c.

WHITE GOODS, immense variety.
Special bargains in PLAIN AND FIGURED **PIQUES**, 15c. per yard.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES', and BOYS
HOSIERY AND UNDER-WEAR,
At most attractive prices.

A large invoice of
YOUTH'S BROWN COTTON HALF HOSE.
7½, 8, 8½ inches, $2 85 per dozen, $1 50 half dozen. } Remarkably cheap.

ALEXANDRE'S celebrated **KID GLOVES** colors to match fine silks.

RIBBONS, PARASOLS, NECK-TIES, BOWS, Leghorn, Chip, Straw and Palmetto **HATS**, trimmed and untrimmed.

FRENCH FLOWERS EN MONTURES

N. B.—Mail orders for samples carefully and promptly filled.

DRESS-MAKING orders executed **UNDER SUPERIOR MANAGEMENT**, at one day's notice.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HOSIERY.

Johnson, Burns & Co

IMPORTERS,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 27, GREAT BARGAINS IN LADIES', GENTS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

HOSIERY

AND UNDER-WEAR, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

200 dozen Ladies' White Cotton Hose, full regular made, 28c., worth 40c.
150 dozen Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, silk clocked, 48c. and 55c., worth 60c. and 65c.
75 dozen Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, silk clocked, 65c., worth 75c.
50 dozen Gents' Cotton Half Hose, full regular, 22c.
150 dozen Gents' English Cotton Half Hose, 25c., reduced from 35c.
75 dozen Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests, $1 and $1 10, worth $1 25 and $1 50.
50 dozen Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests, 75c. and 85c., worth $1 and $1 15.
75 dozen Gents' Gauze Merino Vests, 65c. and 75c., worth 85c. and $1.
50 dozen Gents' Gauze Merino Vests, half sleeves, 95c., worth $1 25.
84 dozen Gents' Lisle-thread Vests, 85c., worth $1 25.
Boys', Misses' and Children's Fancy Vests, White Cotton and Fancy Hose, Balbriggan Hose, at a reduction of twenty per cent.

GLOVES.

WILL OFFER UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS IN THEIR GLOVE DEPARTMENT, ON MONDAY, MAY 27.

75 dozen Kid Gloves, one-button, 75c., worth $1.
230 dozen Kid Gloves, two-button, excellent quality, $1, worth $1 25.
176 dozen Kid Gloves, two-button, $1 25 and $1 50, worth $1 50 and $1 75.
127 dozen best quality, seamless, two-button Gloves, $1 75, worth $2 25.
Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's. Also, a large assortment of Lisle-thread Gloves, for ladies, gents, misses and children, at very low prices.
Gants de Suède, in two and three buttons.

Johnson, Burns & Co.

Union-square.

AT ## JONES AT

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will offer this week
several cases of
Black Silks,
below cost of
importation.
Also, bargains in
JAPANESE SILKS,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
Our Carpet, Oil-cloth
and
Upholstery Department
is now complete,
having all the advantages
in this and European
markets.
We are enabled to quote
prices greatly under
market value.

JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES' JONES'

JONES'

POPULAR
DRY GOODS AND CARPET STORES,
No. 167, 169 and 171 8th-av.
Between 18th and 19th sts.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROTHERS,

367 SIXTH-AVENUE, 367
Between
TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD STS.,
Will offer, MONDAY MORNING,

Extraordinary Bargains
IN
PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS.

Having purchased, the past week, of several manufacturers, a large quantity of Parasols, at ABOUT 40c. ON THE DOLLAR,

We shall offer these, with the balance of our stock, at **GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.**

Our stock, besides being one of the largest in the country, is constantly replenished with ALL NOVELTIES AS SOON AS THEY ARE OUT.

Ladies will find it to their interest to examine OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.

One lot extra large changeable silk Sun Umbrellas, in all colors..... $2 37
18-inch black satin serge Alpine Parasols, lined, and heavy 4-inch twist fringe..... $4 75
18-inch heavy black silk Alpine Parasols, lined, and heavy twist fringe..... $4 45
18-inch heavy black gros grain Silk Alpine Parasols, with twist fringe, finely mounted..... $5 50

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.

A large and attractive line just received at less than our usually low prices.

SWISS EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.

GUIPURE BANDS in great variety.

Real Thread Laces,
Real Guipure Laces,
Real Valenciennes Laces,
French Blonde Laces,
Colored Cluny Laces,
} A magnificent assortment now on hand. Fully twenty per cent. below cost of importing them.

BRUSSELS, DOTTED AND FIGURED NETS, all qualities, low prices.

We desire to call the particular attention of customers this week to our very attractive line of

LADIES' SUITS,

which for richness of variety and elegance of styles, cannot be equaled by any other house.

White and Buff Lawn,
Grass Cloth in all shades,
Seersucker and Mourning,
Striped Cambric, all colors,
Buff and White Linen,

All made up in the most fashionable manner from the latest Paris designs, ranging in price from $1 75 up.

Splendid selection of White Lawn Suits, trimmed with Puffings, Ruffles and Embroidery, at $7 50, $9 50 and $12.

LADIES' UNDER-WEAR DEPARTMENT.

Ladies about replenishing their Wardrobes for Spring and Summer will find our assortment the most complete of any house in the City.

NIGHT-ROBES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, APRONS, | in MUSLIN, LINEN, CAMBRIC and LAWN. | WALKING AND TRAIN-SKIRTS. CORSET-COVERS, WAISTS.

DRESSING-SACQUES.

Calico and Percale Robes, plain and with flounces.

Elegant Morning Robes of Victoria Lawn, trimmed with Puffings, Edgings and Insertions, from $4 50 up; very cheap.

Especial attention paid to making up complete outfits for Ladies and Children.

Our facilities for manufacturing are far ahead of other stores, and we are enabled to sell all our goods fully fifteen per cent. less than other houses.

A personal inspection is earnestly solicited, as we are confident Ladies will find the time well spent in looking through this department.

All the best makes of Foreign and Domestic.

CORSETS

constantly on hand.

THOMSON'S GLOVE FITTING, | LETTER F | USUAL PRICE $2 50, AT $1 88.

Our arrangements with the sole manufacturer enable us to sell the celebrated

EUREKA AND PEERLESS FLUTING MACHINES

at fully 10 per cent. less than other stores.

GAUZE AND GOSSAMER UNDER-WEAR, all sizes and qualities, very low prices.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

We continue to offer great bargains in Kid Gloves.

Splendid two-button Gloves at 75c., 90c. and $1, of the celebrated Lupin's make.

Genuine Courversier's Kid Gloves.

Ladies' and Children's Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves, in one, two and three Buttons.

STERN BROTHERS,

367 SIXTH AVENUE. 367

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, MAY 27TH,
GREAT BARGAINS IN
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS.
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE SILKS,
IN GRAY AND BLACK STRIPES AND CHECKS, 50c., REDUCED FROM 75c. THE CHEAPEST GOODS EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
WHITE SILKS, WITH COLORED SATIN STRIPES, 75c., REDUCED FROM $1 12½.
A FULL LINE OF GRISAILLE SILKS, $1.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILKS, $1.
PLAIN GROS GRAINS IN ALL THE NEW SHADES. ALSO,
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF GROS GRAIN AND TAFFETA BLACK SILKS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, RANGING IN PRICE FROM $1 TO THE RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, MAY 27,
NOVELTIES IN FINE DRESS GOODS, AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,
Comprising TURKISH PLUSH, ARABIAN CLOTHS, SHANGHAI SILKS, SILK BATISTE, WHITE SILK GRENADINES, striped and plain, GAUZE DE CHAMBERY, in all the new shades, TISSUE HECK, WITH BAYADERE STRIPE, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF DOLLY VARDEN FOULARDS, REAL INDIA AND CHINA PONGEES, &c., IN GREAT VARIETY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
are offering great bargains in
SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINES IN BLACK AND WHITE GROUNDS IN STRIPES AND FIGURES, from 20c.
FRENCH ORGANDIES in all the NEWEST and MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES, from 12½c.
JUST RECEIVED, an elegant assortment of BATISTE AND CRETONNES, suitable for sea-side and country wear.
DOLLY VARDEN DELAINES, 12½c., REDUCED FROM 37½c.
PRINTED PERCALES, 12½c., 16c., 18c., 20c. and 25c.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SHIPMENT OF CHILDRENS' FANCY COTTON HOSE, IN RARE AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
ALSO FULL LINES OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN HOSE.
A GREAT VARIETY OF GENTS' FANCY COTTON HALF HOSE. ALSO A FULL LINE OF CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S CELEBRATED MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS FOR GENTS', LADIES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR, ALL OF WHICH WE OFFER AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
On MONDAY, MAY 27,
LADIES'S WHITE LAWN SUITS, $8, REDUCED FROM $12.
LADIES' LINEN SUITS, $8, REDUCED from $12.
LADIES' WHITE SWISS WALKING SUITS, $12.
LADIES' SWISS TUNICS, OVERSKIRTS, AND POLONAISES.
CHILDREN'S LINEN GABRIELLES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, $1 50.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE GABRIELLES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE WALKING COATS, SUITS, SACQUES, &c., &c.
INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE.
INFANTS' DRESSES, SLIPS, SKIRTS, CLOAKS, &c., &c., CONSTANTLY IN STOCK, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
INFANTS' LACE CAPS AND SUN-BONNETS.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, Tucked YOKES, $1 50.
LADIES' CHEMISES, 75c. TO $1.
LADIES' DRAWERS, 75c.
LADIES' SKIRTS, TUCKED, 75c. TO $1.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.
IN OUR DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, WE WOULD CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE NEW HAT CALLED BLADE O' GRASS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES CONSTANTLY IN STOCK.

FURNITURE.

AT PRIVATE SALE, FOR LESS THAN half original cost, property of private family leaving City: Magnificent Pompadour satin brocatel satin parlor suite, cost $450, for $150; one do., $75; Marie Antoinette parlor suite in satin, cost $550, for $225; Turkish suite in reps, silk tassels, cost $650, for $250; walnut reps suites, $35 and $50; carpets, 50 cents per yard up; piano-forte, stool and cover, cost $900, for $275; mirrors, curtains, paintings, bronzes, clocks, vases, chamber suites in walnut, rosewood and painted; mattresses, buffet, extension-table, &c., at a great sacrifice. No. 252 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

PARLOR BEDS OF ALL KINDS, forming sofas, secretaries, bureaus, book-cases and etageres; delightfully comfortable as beds, and handsome articles of parlor furniture; readily and instantaneously adjusted. Sold on the popular, satisfactory plan of monthly installments, or for cash if preferred. No. 144 Bleecker-st., near corner South 5th-av.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts of No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLES.

DRY GOODS.

AT H. O'NEILL & CO.,

Nos. 327 and 329 6th-av.

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS OF

MILLINERY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
ON MONDAY, MAY 27.

500 CASES NEW STRAW GOODS

AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

25 doz. FRENCH CHIP ROUND HATS, $1 50.
20 doz. FRENCH CHIP BONNETS, at $2 50; sold on Broadway at $5.
100 doz. CHILDREN'S LEGHORN HATS, $1 25 to $3.
50 doz. LEGHORN HATS, $2; worth $3.
100 doz. ROUGH AND READY, la mode, 69c.

BONNET RIBBONS,

FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE NEW SHADES AND WIDTHS, in Nos. 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 16 and 22.

SASH RIBBONS.

100 Cartons of 7-inch, all shades, at 95c., warranted all silk.
100 Cartons of PLAIDS, 85c.; worth $1 25.
50 Cartons SCOTCH PLAIDS, 95c., $1, all silk.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

Our stock is still complete with a choice assortment of

WREATHS,
MOUTIERS,
VINES,
GARLANDS,
AUTUMN LEAVES.

RICH LACES.

LACE SACQUES,
GUIPURE LACE SACQUES,
LLAMA LACE POINTS.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACE in choice patterns,
Organdie Tunics, with Bretelles, from $3 to $5 75.
Organdie Tunics, with Bretelles and Lace, from $5 75 upward.

EMBROIDERIES.

1,000 doz. Plain Windsor Ties, 50c.,
WARRANTED ALL SILK.
500 Windsor Ties, 68c.; sold on Broadway 90c.
250 dozen LUPIN'S 2-button Kid Gloves, $1 15; worth $1 50.
200 dozen LUPIN'S 2-button, $1 35.

WE ARE NOW OPENING A FULL ASSORTED STOCK OF
FINE MILLINERY AND LACE GOODS,
CAREFULLY SELECTED TO MEET THE WANTS OF THE BEST CITY TRADE.

N. B.—REDUCTION TO THE TRADE.

Ladies, Go to O'Neill's for
MILLINERY GOODS.

At Richard Meares'

6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.,
Will open on MONDAY
2,000 pieces of SILKS and DRESS GOODS,
Greatest Bargains offered this season.

50 pieces Black Taffeta Silks, $1, $1 15 and $1 20.
Superior for trimming and very desirable for lining Grenadine Dresses.
50 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk, $1 40, $1 50 and $1 75.
Fine goods, with high lustre, 50c. a yard under usual prices.
Best brands Lyons Silks, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and $3, guaranteed to be $1 a yard less than any house in the City.
Splendid Trimming Silks, all colors, $1 50 a yard.
Black and White Stripe Silks, 80c. a yard.
Striped Silks, great variety, $1, $1 15, $1 25 to $1 50.
50 pieces Striped Japanese Silk, 50c. a yard.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS IN DRESS GOODS.
Choicest styles from last week's auction sales.
2 cases Black Grenadines, silk stripe, 20c.
250 pieces Black and White do., choicest goods, make up stylishly, 25c. a yard.
50 pieces Plain Black Grenadine, 25c. a yard.
20 pieces Plain Black Silk and Wool Grenadine, two yards wide, $1 25 a yard; worth $2 50.
200 pieces Plain Black Silk and Wool Grenadine, best goods, 50c., 56c., and 60c.; half price.
150 pieces Plain Color Silk Grenadines, 28c.
50 pieces very rich White Ground Grenadines, wide colored satin stripe, 44c.; very choice.
50 pieces Colored Grenadines, satin stripe, 50c.
100 pieces Chene Lisle Poplins, all colors, 25c., 28c., and 30c. a yard; worth double.
1,000 pieces Poplins, Lustres and Mohairs, fine styles, plain and fancy, 25c. to 50c. a yard.
Best brands Black Alpacas, 38c., 40c., 44c. and 50c.

LACE SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
Largest assortment at lowest prices.
Lace Sacques, Flowing Sleeves, $8 to $12.
Much better goods, full size, $12 to $20.
Very rich patterns, $20 to $30.
150 Lace Pointes, rich patterns, $20; worth $30.
300 real Llama Parasol Covers, $3; worth $6.
Wide Guipure Laces, 50c., 60c., 70c., 75c., 90c.
Black and White Spot Vail Nets, 30c.; a bargain.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER-GARMENTS.
Gents' Summer Merino Vests, all sizes, 69c.
Boys' Summer Merino Vests, 50c. and 60c.
Ladies' fine Summer Merino Vests, 50c., 60c. and 63c.
Misses' Summer Merino Vests, 33c., 38c. and 40c.
Two-button Kid Gloves, $1—Spring colors.

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
Turkey-red Fruit Napkins, $1 12½ dozen.
Pure Linen Huck Towels, heavy, thirty-six inches long, $2 and $2 25 dozen—a bargain.

UNDER-GARMENTS AND CORSETS.
Very large and complete assortment of Hoop-skirts and Panniers, all the new styles, 38c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 75c.
French and hand-made Corsets, 75c., $1 and $1 25.

MILLINERY GOODS.
Superb assortment fine French Flowers, Bonnets, Turbans and Frames, in newest shapes. Stylishly-trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats, $8 to $15, equal to any sold on Broadway for $15 to $25.

All the new shades in Plain and Gros Grain Bonnet and Sash Ribbons.
5-inch twilled Silk Ties, 35c.; all colors.
Best double-twilled Silk Windsor Ties, 48c., all colors; sold all over 60c. to 75c.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.
Lawn Linen, Marseilles and Cambric, plain and braided; children's Linen Blouses, richly braided, $1 75, $2; child's Embroidered Pique Suits, $2 25 to $3; ladies' Lawn and Linen Suits, $6, $7, $8 and $10; ladies' Linen Suits, elegantly braided, very rich goods, $20; 300 dozen White and Colored Shirred Lawn Hats, for ladies and children, 38c.; sold everywhere $1 25.

Small Wares, Soaps, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Russia Leather, Morocco and Canvas Traveling Bags; largest assortment in the City.

RICHARD MEARES,

CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY
A Case of
BLACK CASHMERE SACQUES,
EMBROIDERED BLACK,
In various new designs,
Also,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND POINTS,
BLACK SILKS, the very best value in the city,
COLORED SILKS, in new shades and various qualities,
A large assortment of
NEW DRESS GOODS
At the lowest prices.
No. 48 East 14th-st.,
In Union-square.

AT THE POPULAR
CARPET STORE,
NO. 123 BOWERY,

three doors below Grand-st., is to be found a very choice and desirable stock of CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WALL-PAPER, CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c., at exceedingly low prices.

WHITE MATTING, 25c. per yard.

CHECK MATTINGS, 25c. per yard.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 25 per yard.

BODY BRUSSELS, in new designs, $2 per yard.

All other goods at equally popular prices. All goods guaranteed as represented.

GREAT JOB ON CANTON MATTING, fine white, 20c.; red and fancy Check, Burlaps, Bagging, Canvas, &c. A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO EXCHANGED a gold certificate at the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank on Wednesday, 22d inst., please call at the bank.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

In view of the extensive alterations and large additions now making to the present premises, and to make room for the largely increased

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

(now ordered,) will from and after

Monday next, May 27th,

offer THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THEIR ELEGANT and well-assorted stock of

FANCY
SUMMER
SILKS, JAPANESE SILKS AND
POPLINS, PONGEES,
ARMURES, CREPE DE
CHINES, CHINTZ FOULARDS, PARIS PRINTED
GRENADINES, GAZE DE SOIES,
GAZE CHAMBRAIS, PARIS
ORGANDIES AND JACONETS, TRAVELING
DRESS MATERIALS, PRINTED
CAMBRICS,
CALICOES,
&c., &c.

AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.

N. B.—Purchasers are respectfully requested to inspect these goods, as the REDUCTION will be found on EXAMINATION TO BE ACTUAL.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

In addition to the stock of DEEP MOURNING GOODS, such as English Bombazines, Henrietta, Tamise, Barathea and Crepe Cloth, Serges, Crepes, &c., they would call especial attention to their magnificent assortment of

Black Iron Grenadines.

These goods are all of the best make and finish, pure silk and wool, and are now offered at prices from 50c. PER YARD AND UPWARD.

(Being an actual reduction of fully twenty-five per cent.)

Also,

SILK GRENADINES IN PLAIN, SILK AND SATIN STRIPES, AND BROCADES.

(In quality from medium to the richest manufacture,) together with a full line of

LAWNS, ORGANDIES, CAMBRICS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, &c., &c., AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

Ladies', Children's and Infants'

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

Replete with Every Novelty,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

PARASOLS,

Sun and Rain Umbrellas, a complete Stock. N. B.—Lace Covers mounted in every style.

Men's Hosiery
And Under-wear.

Silk, Balbriggan, Lisle Thread, Gauze and Gossamer Merino, Men's Half Hose in Same Fabrics, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Stock of Under-garments now Complete.

B. ALTMAN & CO

331 AND 333 SIXTH-AVENUE,
WILL OFFER ON

Monday, May 27,

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. GREAT BARGAINS IN

BLACK SILKS,

of the most celebrated manufactures, and especially adapted to the season's wear, at 95c., $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 per yard.

Extra Rich Lyons Gros-grain SILKS, $2 50, $3 and $3 25.

1 Lot Japanese SILKS, 50c. per yard.
1 Lot Fancy Stripe, 90c., $1 and $1 50 per yard.

RIBBONS,	B. ALTMAN & CO	LACES, &C.
We have this week added largely to our stock of Bonnet Ribbons, Ties, Scarfs and Bows, and our patrons will find unusual advantages in prices this week. Choice quality Real Thread Guipure,		Valenciennes and Cluny Laces, choicest patterns and desirable widths, at very low prices. Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ornaments, Buttons, Cords, Tassels, &c., at low prices.

PARASOLS.

Our assortment of ladies', misses' and children's Parasols comprises the largest stock ever exhibited by one house in the City.

We are now offering over 300 different styles, all of this season's production, of American and foreign manufactures, in every color and shade, at less prices than any other house in the City, and we earnestly invite a call of inspection, and guarantee that our representations will be more than satisfactorily established.

GRAY SILK PONGEE PARASOLS—Large size, deep jasper fringe, walking handles..... $5 50

The above are in great demand, and, like all our Parasols, fringes are securely attached between the covering and lining.

WHITE SILK PARASOLS, bone handles..... $1 95

BLACK SILK SERGE PARASOLS, lined, all shades, Alpine handles, bone and real ivory tops, the most desirable Parasols of the season. $3 35

DRESS GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION THIS WEEK.
PLAIN BLACK IRON GRENADINES, 45c., 50c., 58c., 65c., 75c., $1 and $1.25 per yard.
COLORED STRIPED GRENADINES 18c. to 25c. per yard.
The balance of our Worsted, Mohair and Poplin Dress Goods have been reduced to correspond.

LADIES' OUTFITTING.

CHEMISES—Very fine line of Ladies' Muslin, Cambric and Linen CHEMISES, corded bands, ruffled, tape-trimmed, tucked, and Hamburg and Valenciennes inserting and edging, 85c., $1 08, $1 35, $1 40 up to $8 50.

DRAWERS—Muslin and Linen DRAWERS in great variety, trimmed elaborately, with diagonal tucking, puffing, lace and French embroidery, 85c., $1, $1 50 up to $3 50.

NIGHT ROBES—Ladies' full-size Muslin and Cambric NIGHT ROBES, $1 35, $1 95, $2 50, $3 30 and upward.

WALKING SKIRTS, UNDER-SKIRTS, TRAIN SKIRTS in most attractive styles and prices.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.

SPLENDID WHITE LAWN SUITS, elegantly trimmed, $3 85 to $19 50.

White Lawn Morning Robes in great variety of styles and designs, $4 50, $5, $5 50 and upward.

This Department, having conjointly with the LADIES' OUTFITTING, received our particular attention, we are enabled to present a combination of attractions which exceeds all former inducements. Our patrons will this week be offered unusual advantages, and we earnestly solicit a visit of inspection.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST WITH PRICES SENT ON APPLICATION.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C.

100 boxes extra long BALLRIGGAN HOSE, $4 25 per half-dozen, including rosewood box, worth $10 per dozen. The greatest bargain ever offered.

50 dozen ⅝ hemstitched Handkerchiefs, fine Linen and Cambric, at $4.

100 dozen two-button Kid Gloves, in all the fashionable shades, at 94c.

GENT'S FURNISHING,

in Ties, Bows, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Drawers, Under-Vests, Shirts, &c., at wonderfully attractive prices.

OUR

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

is complete in extensive assortments of TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, and every article necessary to fitting up house, at remarkably low prices.

B. ALTMAN & CO

Nos. 331 and 333 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY
REDUCTION IN
MOURNING GOODS.
COMPLETE SLAUGHTER!

IRON GRENADINES, warranted all SILK and WOOL, 50c., former price 80c.
Much finer goods 65c., former price $1.
One case 2 yards wide $1 25, former price $2.
One case 2 yards wide $1 50, former price $2 50.
One case 2 yards wide $1 75, former price $3.
Black and White Silk Stripe Grenadines 20c.
SILK WARP HENRIETTA $1 25, former price $1 60.
CRAPE CLOTH 50c., former price 70c.
FRENCH CASSIMERES $1 25, former price $1 75.
BARATHEAS 75c., former price, $1.
BLACK ALPACAS 50c., former price 65c.

BLACK SILKS.

$1 65, former price $2; $1 75, former price $2 15.
BEST ENGLISH CALICOES, 1 yard wide, 20c., former price 28c.

OBSERVE
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 119 EAST 31ST-ST.—AN AMERICAN Protestant young woman, who thoroughly understands house-keeping, would like to take charge of a widower's family, where there are children; is practical and of pleasing disposition; parties will please call Monday or Tuesday, or address the rest of week or call after 7 P. M., as I am obliged to be at business during the day; country preferred; references given and required. Address HOUSE-KEEPER, No. 119 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; a good plain seamstress; understands the care of children perfectly; best City reference; no objection to the country for Summer, or would travel with a lady. Address H. M., Box No. 14 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's house, or a hotel; no objection to the country; the West preferred; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. B., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THIS CITY or Brooklyn, for two first-class Swedish girls speaking English; will go separate or together; one as chamber-maid and seamstress, the other as nurse and chamber-maid. Apply at No. 10 Broadway, second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR country, by a first-class Protestant Scotch girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress. Apply, for two days, at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO PROCURE A situation as infant's nurse for a competent and trustworthy Protestant woman, who has lived with her six years. Apply at No. 570 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN, competent hair-dresser, a situation as lady's maid or child's nurse, to travel with a family to Europe. Call at No. 128 West 30th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FITTER AND seamstress who operates, work in families by the day. Address G. B., Box No. 19, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, TO take home fine washing and ironing; also, to go out by the day. Apply at 216 West 29th-st., room 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY nice English girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 10 Broadway, second floor, for two days.

ALL PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT should apply at the office, No. 20 State-st., near Broadway; no charge.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a sober, steady man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; highly recommended by last employer, with whom he has lived three years. Call or address No. 8 East 31st-st. or No. 21 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can give satisfactory references. Call or address J. M., private stable, No. 36 West 30th-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS to procure a situation for his coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, and is really a good man; trustworthy in every respect. Address G. V., No. 138 West 50th-st., private stable.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED MAN and wife, Protestants, without children, desire a gentleman's house to take charge of for the Summer; best City reference given from present employer, or bonds given as security. Apply at 280 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN UNMARRIED Protestant man who can milk, and who has a practical knowledge of plain gardening and farming. Apply at No. 191 Church-st., upstairs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; best of City references. Call for three days on H. W., No. 17 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED young man, a situation as porter in a store or office; good reference can be given. Apply at No. 121 West 31st-st., in rear, or address T. ABBOTT.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED coachman; is a first-class man; has reference for six years. Call on or address THOMAS, No. 17 Plimpton Building, corner Stuyvesant and 9th sts.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN AS salesman and porter, wages $12 a week. Address, with copy of references, A. G., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell

120,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,

At public auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 28 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT ALABASTER AND MARBLE GOODS.—TUESDAY EVENING, May 28, and every evening during the week, at 7 o'clock, at No. 277 Fulton-st., near Tillary-st., Brooklyn. This beautiful collection, imported by Signor Torrello Benzi, will be on exhibition Monday afternoon and evening.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

MONDAY, MAY 27, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Sales-rooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARPETS, &c.—About 400 moquet, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK,
AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS,
UNION SQUARE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, in great varieties; cheapest in City. Designs on application.

MEETINGS.

GRAND MASS-MEETING OF THE Clothing Cutters of New-York and vicinity, on MONDAY EVENING, May 27, at New-York Assembly Room, corner of 2d-av. and 1st-st., at 7½ o'clock. All non-union cutters are invited to be present. Subject—*The Eight Hour Movement.* A mass-meeting will also be held on TUESDAY, at Turn Hall, Nos. 61 to 73 Meserole-st., Williamsburg. By order of the General Committee, U. O. S. A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A.—FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—A horse railroad in an Eastern city of 50,000 inhabitants and rapidly increasing in population; road fully equipped; doing a fine business; five miles of track; the present owners, living in this City, have no time to give it personal attention. Address RAILROAD, Box No. 2,016 Post-office, New-York.

DRY-GOODS STORE FOR SALE.—New retail store, goods, fixtures and lease, in a good business location on 14th-st.; must be sold to close the business. A rare chance for three or four young men with $5,000 to make a fortune. For particulars see JOHN M. CORWIN, firm BYRD & CORWIN, No. 414 Broadway, N. Y.

COAL.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S SCRANTON

COAL.

STOVE	$5 50	FURNACE	$5 0
GRATE & EGG	5 00	CHESTNUT	4 5

Per ton of 2,000 lbs., screened and delivered.

Yards—Nos. 204 and 206 East 32d-st., and Nos. 135, 137 and 139 East 41st-st.

Offices—No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 308 West 23d-st., corner 8th-av.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention

FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
10 TO 20 PER CENT.
INVESTMENTS

IN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, &c., &c.

FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—Strictly first-class investment securities paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for over twenty years, and always kept on hand.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

OF THE HIGHEST GRADES, CAREFULLY selected by our Western Agent, for sale at prices that will pay from 12 to 15 PER CENT. on the investment.

Call or send for Circulars.

THOS. P. ELLIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 14 Pine-st.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.

Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

PROPOSALS FOR $750,000 DOCK BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until FRIDAY, May 31, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $750,000 of Dock Bonds of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 574, section 6, Laws of 1871.

Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of November, 1902.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Controller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal shall be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Dock Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 2[illegible], 1872.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 6, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1872, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the tranfers of the capital stock of the Company, will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City, at 2 o'clock P. M., May 24, 1872, and remain closed until the morning of June 6, 1872.

GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the "Star Linseed-oil Company" will be held at the office of the Company, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on the 15th day of June, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said Company from One Hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to Two Hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of adding to the business of said Company: the manufacture and sale of white lead, colors, &c., and carrying on the general paint business.

(Signed,) C. M. MEYER,
W. H. BREEDEN,
W. H. HARRISON.
A majority of the Trustees.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1872.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and opened on Saturday, the 8th day of June next, at 10 A. M. M. L. SYKES, JR., Vice-President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1872.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that an election for nine directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, Monday May 20, at 4 P. M., and reopened Thursday, May 30, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 20, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next.

The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year, and for two inspectors of election for 1873.

Dated MAY 4, 1872.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN.

All Bonds and interest payable by the City of St. Paul in New-York City, will, when due, be paid at the office of P. M. Myers & Co., in said City.

M. ESCH,
Treasurer of the City of St. Paul, Minn.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

A LOAN WANTED OF TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS on unimproved property, situated on the upper part of the island, (New-York City;) security ample. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 2,179 Post-office.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, May 13, 1872.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1872, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New York.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on May 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
WM. M. WALTON, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Twenty (20) per Cent. will be paid to the depositors of this bank on the 27th of May, 1872, payable at the office of Theodore M. Davis, Receiver, No. 19 Nassau-st. JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

THE GREAT SALE

OF THE

OAKLAND PROPERTY,

ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, BETWEEN

CRANFORD and WESTFIELD,

TAKES PLACE ON MONDAY, 27TH.
SPECIAL TRAIN AT 11 A. M.
GET RAILROAD PASSES AND MAPS OF

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

NO. 6 PINE-ST.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR., (Successor to JOHNSON & MILLER,) No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st.

Real estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.

MONDAY, May 27,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
By order of NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED CARD COMPANY.
Positive sale, without reserve, of
ELEVEN SPLENDID (Williamsburg) LOTS,
Situated on the south-east corner of
SOUTH 5TH AND 10TH STS.,
on the Meserole estate. Seventy per cent. on mortgage. Maps now ready.
Also, at same time and place,
FOUR SPLENDID LOTS ON
Gates-av. and Quincy-st.,
Fifty feet from Reid-av.
Positive sale by order of executor to satisfy mortgage.
TUESDAY, May 28,
at 12½ o'clock, on the premises,
COLLEGE POINT, LONG ISLAND.
Highly-important sale.
350 SPLENDID LOTS, belonging to heirs of PLATT STRATTON, deceased.
Valuable water-fronts. Choice villa property. Superior village lots. Grafulla's Band. Banquet on the green. Maps now ready.
SATURDAY, June 1,
at 12½ o'clock, on the premises,
800 MAGNIFICENT LOTS,
at the South-street Depot, Elizabeth, N. J.
Splendid property; excellent surroundings, near A. W. Dimock's; fine improvements; banquet. Grafulla's Band, special train. Tickets and maps now ready.
MONDAY, June 3,
at 12½, on premises.
GREAT ASTORIA SALE.
500 SPLENDID LOTS.
By order of John A. Stevens, Esq.,
EXECUTOR OF SAMUEL STEVENS, deceased.
Excursion by steamer, Grafulla's Band. Maps will be ready ten days before sale.
WEDNESDAY, June 5,
Great sale at Whitestone, Long Island.
Full particulars hereafter.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF
1,600 CITY LOTS,
AT OCEAN POINT STATION,
ROCKAWAY NECK, LONG ISLAND,
AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
Will sell by auction on
TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1872,
At 11 o'clock, on the premises, at
OCEAN POINT STATION,
SALE BY ORDER OF THOMAS E. AND SAMUEL A. W. MARSH,
VALUABLE PLOTS ON CENTRAL, CHESTNUT, OCEAN POINT AND OTHER AVENUES.

Ocean Point Station is beautifully located near the centre of Rockaway Neck, which is five miles in length, and has an average width of about one and a half miles, containing some 4,000 acres of fine upland.

The property to be sold is some of the finest on Rockaway Neck, lying high, with good natural drainage, exceedingly healthy and easy of access by either the Long Island or South-side Railroads, each of which roads have stations on the property.

The streets are all opened and graded, shade-trees set out, and the property fenced in, and is in all respects ready for immediate improvement. The plots contain from two to sixteen city lots, and will be sold at so much per city lot, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

Messrs. Marsh will devote four per cent. of the gross amount of sale to the Ocean Point Institute, and also four per cent. toward the erection of a church on the property.

Title perfect, printed abstracts of which will be furnished purchasers free of charge.

The taxes are very low, being about one and a half per cent. on a low valuation.

Ten per cent. on day of sale.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for one or three years at seven per cent. per annum.

Maps and free tickets for either Long Island or South-side Railroad can be had at the auctioneers' offices, No. 3 Pine or No. 35 East 17th-st., or of Messrs. D. & M. CHAUNCEY, No. 207 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or of JAMES C. EADIE, No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D. Trains leave Hunter's Point and South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 10 o'clock.

ALEX. BOYD, Auctioneer.

CAPERS, CLARK & CO.,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1872,
AT 2 P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
A VERY HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WITH NINE SPLENDID VILLA PLOTS,
IN THE TOWN OF ORANGE, N. J.
ONLY THIRTY MINUTES FROM CITY.
NEAR TWO RAILROAD DEPOTS.

The property is situated on North Jefferson-st., handsomely located, and well adapted for private residences, affording a beautiful view of ORANGE MOUNTAIN, LEWELLYN PARK, and the surrounding country, accessible by steam and horse cars, within ten minutes' easy walk of two railroad depots, convenient to churches, schools, &c., &c.

SIXTY PER CENT. of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps and further information apply to
CAPERS, CLARK & CO.,
No. 82 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET—IN the best part of town of Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Mass., a brick house, with twelve rooms; ground floor and upper halls carpeted; water and gas; full furniture readily leased; meals can be had at a neighboring boarding-house, or sent in from restaurant; rent moderate; time, 1st July to 1st September. Address M. E. S., Box 975, Pittsfield, Mass.

TO LET—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, thirty-five minutes by rail, a large and fully-furnished house, containing many City conveniences; stable and carriage-house: also ice-house, filled; the grounds are very extensive and attractive; will be rented for the season, or longer, very low, as the owner is in Europe.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A 5TH-AV. FURNISHED HOUSE TO let in the most desirable part of the avenue; family going to Europe; newly furnished, with billiard-table, &c.; rent, $4,750 per annum: splendid opportunity for good tenant; will leave cooking utensils and everything complete for housekeeping. Address 5TH-AV., Box No. 4,442 Post-office.

FURNISHED COUNTRY-SEAT TO let in Westchester County, convenient to boats and railroad; the house contains fourteen rooms, bath-room, &c.; abundance of fruit, large vegetable garden, ice-house filled, and all necessary out-buildings; to be rented to A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY. Apply at No. 20 East 42d-st., from 9 to 12.

A GENTLEMAN WISHING TO travel during the Summer will rent his Summer residence at Norwalk, Conn., fully furnished, very low to a desirable party; house contains twelve rooms; abundance of fruit; garden planted; with good stable accommodations.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

TO LET—STYLISH FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 345 West 34th-st.; twenty rooms, seventeen closets; all improvements; newly painted; superior location. Apply to
ROBERT USHER, Jr.,
No. 238 West 34th-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, pleasantly located near depot, well shaded and all modern improvements, in Plainfield, N. J. Address M., No. 379 Pearl-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—ON THE HEIGHTS, AT NEW-Brighton, Staten Island, fine cottage, good order, ten rooms, gas, hot and cold water, four lots, beautifully located, view unsurpassed of the Bay, New-York, Brooklyn, Long Island, and up the Hudson; ten minutes' walk from New-Brighton Landing and five minutes from first landing, eastern side; perfectly healthy; rent $700. D. R. HITCHCOCK, No. 52 Broadway, Room No. 31.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, an exceedingly comfortable, pleasant unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry and furnace, with ten acres of land, (more if desired,) shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent $1,000 a year. F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Harrison-st., New-York.

TO LET—NEAR MOUNT VERNON, WESTchester County, a very desirable unfurnished cottage, entirely new; rent very low to a good tenant.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY HOUSE, NO. 248 West 25th-st.; modern improvements, gas-fixtures, chandeliers; newly painted, all in complete order for immediate occupation.

TO RENT—NO. 105 EAST 123D-ST., THREE rooms, unfurnished, second floor, suitable for light housekeeping; gentleman and wife, or small family; $15 per month. Family private.

TO LET—A NICELY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor and front basement at No. 144 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.; terms moderate.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON THE FRONT of the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st.; rent $450 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO RENT, CHEAP—FINE OFFICE ROOM on first floor. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 25 Park-place.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1872,
At 12 M., on the premises:

200 Magnificent Villa Plots

on the slope of the famous Orange Mountain and a large dwelling suitable for a hotel, three stories high, fifteen rooms, four acres choice land, finely shaded, at

WYOMING,

the new railroad centre of New-Jersey, fifteen miles from New-York by the new route of the Morris and Essex Railroad, between Maplewood and Millburn. This property is among the finest ever offered at auction in the State. It fronts the railroad at one of its most picturesque points, and extends back on a gradual ascent of the mountain side, affording a view remarkable for its extent and beauty, embracing all the country lying between New-York and Trenton, overlooking New-York, Brooklyn and the Harbor, Newark Bay, Staten Island, Elizabeth, Newark, Orange, and all the towns on the line of the New-Jersey and New-Jersey Central Roads. The station is on the property. The New-Jersey West Line, now rapidly completing, has a station on the property, and but a few yards distant will be the junction station of the Newark and New-York Railroad, and the Maplewood and Millburn stations are within eight minutes' walk, making this point the most convenient of any within the same distance of New-York, there being two stations on two different railways. Splendid music will be furnished by GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND. LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE. Special trains will leave the foot of Christopher and Barclay sts. at 11 A. M. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of C. Minor and D. R. Jaques, Executors,)
THE ELEGANT MANSION, WITH SEVEN ACRES OF LAND, SITUATE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, LATE THE RESIDENCE OF HON. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, DECEASED.

Fine stable, carriage-house and all necessary out-buildings, the whole constituting a first-class country residence, and known as
BRADFORD.
Also,
THIRTEEN VILLA PLOTS,

Containing from two to five acres each. The above-described property is located in the most beautiful portion of Southern Westchester. It is in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements, and convenient to schools, churches and stores; is of easy access, being only twenty-two miles from New-York, with sixteen trains each way daily. The land is high, and has commanding views of Long Island Sound and the adjoining country. The celebrated Rye beach, distant three-quarters of a mile, affords fine sea-bathing.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at office of auctioneers, or of E. S. JAQUES, Attorney for executors, No. 25 Chambers-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS 11TH-AV., 98TH AND 99TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—Two lots, west side of 11th-av., commencing 25 feet south of 65th-st.

NINETY-EIGHTH-STREET.—One lot, north side of 98th-st., 150 feet east of 9th av.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—One lot, south side of 99th-st., 150 feet east of 9th-av.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

M. A. J. LYNCH, Auctioneer.

BY M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 72 Cedar-st.,
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS, &C., AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.
Personal attention given to sales of furniture.
TUESDAY, May 28, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:
WEST MORRISANIA,
Near Fleetwood Park.

The eighteen desirable lots situated on the south-east corner of Gerard-av. and Ella-st., West Morrisania, N. Y., within one block of Fleetwood Park.

For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

67 JERSEY CITY LOTS—(SIXTEENTH Ward,) near West Bergen Depot of the Newark and New-York Railroad, sixteen minutes from Liberty-st. The best suburb of New-York for quick and cheap transit. For maps, tickets, &c., apply to J. SEXTON, No. 16 Desbrosses-st., New-York, or L. E. WOOD, No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $225 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

AT HAINES BROS.,
NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE.

Those desiring a first-class piano should not purchase before calling at our sales-rooms. Elegant pianos, unrivaled in tone and finish, at prices to please. Every piano warranted as represented. N. B.—A few pianos in from rent will be sold at great bargains.

A BRILLIANT TONE ROSEWOOD Piano-forte, nearly new, all modern improvements, best City maker, cost $750, for $275, stool and cover; parlor suite, satin brocatel, cost $450, for $150; one do., $50; chamber suites, mirrors, paintings, carpets, at half cost. Residence No. 252 West 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

PIANO-FORTES TO RENT—COMPRISing grands, squares and uprights, by
CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos and parlor organs to rent very low, from $4 to $10 per month; rent allowed if purchased, on very liberal terms indeed. No. 219 East 23d-st., eight doors east of 3d-av.

FISCHER'S NEW-SCALE PIANOS, the most reliable pianos made, with modern improvements, fully warranted; also, first-class second-hand pianos for sale very cheap. No. 425 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

PIANO-FORTES.—TWENTY SECOND-hand piano-fortes, of various makers, in thorough order, for sale by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th av.

BEAUTIFUL PIANO, ONLY $100; STEINway piano-forte, overstrung bass, carved legs, every improvement: great sacrifice for cash. J. BIDDLE, No. 13 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL PIANO, $100; A 7-OCtave, carved legs, agraffe treble, every improvement, sacrifice, $250; installments taken; $50 cash balance $12 monthly. CABLE, No. 470 8th av.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS TO RENT.—WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, and No. 39 Union-square.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
THE GENUINE AMERICAN ARTICLE

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NOURISHMENT for invalids and families. For sale everywhere. A. GLANZ, Sole Agent, 194 William-st., New-York.

EXCISE NOTICE.
OFFICE OF BOARD OF EXCISE, 299 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1872.

Licenses from this Board expiring during the month of May must be renewed before the 17th of June next, and all persons now unlicensed, who are engaged in the sale of liquors, ales, &c., by retail, are hereby notified to apply at this office for their license within the time above specified.

Non-compliance with the above requirements will subject delinquents to prompt prosecution, and to an increased license fee at the option of this Board.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS, President.
JAMES O'NEILL, Chief Clerk.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES TO unite in a steam laundry, of power sufficient to do all their own washing and so much additional as may secure to them the utmost economy of skillful labor and co-operative work. Apply for full particulars to S. B. KROM, Mechanical Engineer, No. 210 Eldridge-st.

STAMMERING.—WHY DO YOU STAMmer when you can be cured at the New-York Stammering Institute, No. 107 West 23d-st.? No pay until cured.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.

The favorite Summer resort, is 1,200 feet above the sea, and is unsurpassed in its fine drives and splendid scenery by any place in the country. The spring is a pure chalybeate water, and has decided medical virtues. The house is reached via Morris and Essex Railroad to Hackettstown, and thence three miles by stage. A fine cottage, now ready for occupancy, can be had, with private table if desired. Refers, in New-York City, to J. Cave, Albemarle Hotel, or Abraham Smith, Coleman House, or E. B. Coleman, Carlton House, Baltimore. Rooms secured on application, No. 58 Clinton-place, New-York, or to J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor, Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,
Woodsburg, Long Island.

This magnificent hotel, having been greatly enlarged and improved, is now the finest and best equipped in this State; will be opened June 1; can be reached either by South-side or Long Island Railroad in forty minutes. For cards and terms address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

WATER GAP HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

This large and elegant hotel, just completed, will open on the 12th June. No pains have been spared in making it as perfect as possible. Gas and water throughout. Scenery the finest in the country. Terms, $20 per week; $4 per day.
L. W. BRODHEAD & BRO., Proprietors.

FENWICK HALL,
New-Saybrook, Conn.

This new and elegant hotel will be open for guests June 25; is situated at the mouth of the Connecticut River, possessing all the comforts of the best City hotels; is reached by Shore Line Railroad from New-York, or New-York and Hartford steam-boats. Reference, C. C. Waite, Brevoort House, 5th-av.
D. A. ROOD, Proprietor.

THE GRAND UNION HOTEL,
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,

Will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for rooms can be addressed to Saratoga Springs, or at the Gilsey House, New-York, where diagram of rooms can be seen.
BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

COOPER HOUSE,
COOPERSTOWN,
Foot of Otsego Lake,
New-York,
Fourth Season Opens June 1, 1872.
Application for rooms may be made until June 1 to
W. B. COLEMAN, New-York Hotel.
After that date to
COLEMAN & MAXWELL,
Proprietors.

WEST END HOTEL,
AT LONG BRANCH,

Will open for the reception of guests June 15. Applications for rooms can be addressed to Long Branch, or at the Gilsey House, New-York, where diagram of rooms can be seen.
SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J.

Has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard hall and livery-stable attached to the hotel. J. W. McCHESNEY, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE LINWOOD House, Coytesville, N.J., on the Palisades, is now open, newly furnished throughout; very fine and healthy location: 400 feet above the river; one hour by steam-boat and railroad; a beautiful sail. Steamer *Pleasant Valley* leaves foot of Spring-st. at 10 A. M., 2 P. M., and 5½ P. M.; foot of 34th-st. at 10½ A. M., 2½ and 5¾ P. M. Fare, 12½ cents. Stages from boat to the house. Fare in cars, 30 cents. For terms, &c., apply on the premises, or to G. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

OTSEGO MINERAL SPRINGS.—White sulphur, iron and magnesia springs at Cherry Valley, N. Y.; bracing mountain air, fine drives, yachting and fishing, and picturesque scenery; six miles from Sharon, twelve from Richfield, and four from Otsego Lake; second season of the new Grand Hotel, with unsurpassed accommodations for health, comfort, pleasure and recreation at liberal terms. Particulars at Robinson's Hotel, No. 18 East 16th-st.

WEST POINT—PARRY HOUSE—LAND AT COZZENS' DOCK.—This new and elegant hotel on the banks of the Hudson, adjacent to the falls and Cozzens' Hotel, will be opened about the 1st of June; terms for June, $3 50 per day or $21 per week. Address S. A. COZZENS, Highland Falls, Orange County, N.Y.

SUMMER BOARD ON BERKSHIRE HILLS.—BERKSHIRE SODA SPRING HOUSE, Great Barrington, Mass.; H. H. PECK, Proprietor—Accessible by rail direct from New-York; pure mountain air, fine drives, beautiful scenery, and good accommodations at reasonable prices. For terms, address as above, or apply to OSCAR TIBBALS, No. 444 Broadway; GEO. C. FARRAR, No. 73 Wooster-st.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms reasonable. Address
W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., opens June 1. Special inducements to families engaging rooms from June 1.
ADDRESS F. H. ORVIS.

SEND FOR SPECIAL LOW RATES,
FROM JUNE 1 OR JUNE 15, TO
THE EQUINOX HOUSE, Manchester, Vt.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES CAN RECEIVE board in a beautiful sea-side home, with finishing lessons, if desired, in singing and music, given by an eminent lady pianiste and composer from London; references to pupils. Address L. V., Babylon, Long Island.

CANADARAGO HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.—This popular hotel will open June 1; large airy rooms; unexceptionable cuisine; charming scenery; fine drives; boating, fishing, &c., &c. Address, by mail or telegraph. F. STANTON, Proprietor.

AT THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, HIGHLANDS OF NEVESINK, N. J.—This fine shady sea-side resort will be opened on the 1st of June for boarders; river and surf bathing; fine sailing and fishing; terms for the season on reasonable terms. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

"HAHNEMANN MAGNETIC MOVEMENT CURE" cures without drugs, will be opened at Tarrytown, May 15. Application for board and treatment can be made to C. C. and P. A. F. DUSENBURY, No. 8 West 45th-st., New-York. Send for circular.

SUMMER RESORT—UP THE HUDSON, at Claverack; board from $7 to $12 per week; Catskill scenery. Address C. HENRY ABBOTT, Claverack, N. Y., (formerly of White Mountain House, White Mountains, New-Hampshire.)

DELLWOOD HOUSE, BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND.—Thirty-five minutes from Wall-street Ferry, by Brooklyn cars from Fulton and South Ferries. Parties wanting board invited to correspond with WM. LANFARE.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL will open on the 1st day of June, under the direction of the undersigned. Three cottages to let, with board in hotel. For further particulars, address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

BATH HOTEL, BATH, LONG ISLAND.—This hotel, THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and REFURNISHED, is now open. Apply to AUG. FUNK & CO., Irving Hall, New-York, or Bath Hotel.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, WASHINGTON Heights, foot of 152d-st., Hudson River.—The most convenient suburban residence to the City.
E. M. BRITTON, Proprietor.

A FAMILY CAN HAVE FIRST-CLASS board for the season in New-London, Conn., near the Pequot House. Inquire of Mr. WEEKS, No. 58 West 23d-st., New-York.

CHESTNUT GROVE HOUSE, (THIRD landing,) Clifton, Staten Island, now open for the reception of boarders. Board from $8 to $20 per week.

SUMMER BOARDERS RECEIVED MAY 1; references, former guests. ROBT. C. FLACK, Stamford, Conn.

FAMILIES LEAVING THEIR HOMES
FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS,
OR GOING ABROAD, CAN PROCURE
STORAGE
FOR
SILVER PLATE, SHAWLS, VELVETS, SILKS,
and trunks of other valuables at the
STUYVESANT
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A DELIGHTFUL residence at Patchogue, Long Island, two and a half hours from the South Side Railroad, from South 8th-st., Williamsburg; five minutes from depot; excellent table, bathing, boating and fishing; fresh and salt water; terms moderate. Parties wishing to engage board, address G. H. BOSTWICK, Patchogue, Long Island. Reference, Monroe & McCormick, No. 21 Centre st.

ONE LARGE FAMILY CAN BE ACcommodated with superior board and surroundings, with ample stable accommodations for the next four months or longer, with a private family in the healthy and beautiful town of Norwalk, Conn., near Long Island Sound, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 144 Post-office, Norwalk, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR INDIVIDUALS or families, on the border of Lake Champlain, en route to the Adirondacks and Saranac Lakes, and opposite City of Burlington. Large airy rooms; well-furnished table and pleasant grounds. For particulars, address Mrs. E. B. WATSON, Port Kent, Essex County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

PARTIES CAN FIND GOOD BOARD in well shaded house, lawn, piazza, fruit, stabling, near depot, forty minutes from City; reference exchanged. W. DEERE, Williams' Bridge, Westchester Country N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES

IN BANKRUPTCY.—UNITED STATES District Court, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK, a bankrupt—To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, on the tenth day of June, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, under Section 27 of the act of Congress, entitled An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March 2, 1867, the purpose of said meeting being to hear the Assignee's report of his proceedings, which will be filed, and to declare a dividend, if proper.—Dated May 24, 1872.
FRANCIS W. WORTH, Assignee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

A. A.—LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
HAMBLETONIAN AND PATCHEN HORSES, IMPORTED AND HIGH-BRED ALDERNEY AND DURHAM CATTLE, TOGETHER WITH THE "WRENWOOD STOCK FARM,"
the property of WM. H. SICKLES, Esq.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.,
On the premises at
PLEASANT VALLEY, NEAR KEYPORT, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.
One of the finest collections in the country of two, three, four and five-year-old colts and fillies,
IN TEAMS OR SINGLY.
CHOICE BROOD MARES
and
FINE ROADSTERS.
Also, a superior Herd of Cattle, comprising
IMPORTED ALDERNEY COWS,
WELL-BRED ALDERNEY AND DURHAM HEIFERS, CALVES AND BULL.
TERMS ON DAY OF SALE.

Steam-boat *Holmdell* will leave foot of Barclay-st. for Keyport at 8 o'clock A. M., and return after sale. Conveyances on landing to convey parties to "Wrenwood." Conveyances will also await parties at Freehold who prefer to take New-Jersey Railroad and Freehold Branch (see time-table.) Catalogues can be obtained at the principal hotels, of HENRY D. FELTER, Esq., No. 560 Broadway, WILLIAM H. SICKLES, Esq., on the premises, or of
S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers,
Nos. 337, 339 and 341 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

DONKEYS FOR SALE—THE HANDsomest and best-broke team in the United States; seven years old; warranted sound and kind in all harness, free from all vice or tricks; are perfect family pets; have been driven by children for the past three years; wagon, with pole and shafts and harness, all in good order. Apply at No. 161 East 28th-st.

HORSE SHEETS—HORSE SHEETS, Lap Robes and Dusters, all styles for Spring and Summer, the choicest of goods in the market, at low prices.
MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton-st., Near William.

A TEAM OF SHETLAND PONIES for sale; jet black; warranted sound and kind in all harness; can be rode or drove by a child six years of age, with wagons, harness, saddle and bridle, all made to order by the best City makers. Apply first stable west of 3d-av. in 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, SIXTEEN hands high, eight years old; is sound and gentle in single or double harness; will be sold cheap as the owner has no further use for him. Can be seen at private stable, No. 104 East 40th-st.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES ever offered, and at the most reasonable prices; every style, both new and second hand; immense stock harness at MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 15¼ HANDS high, sound and kind; a perfect lady's saddle-horse, and entirely safe for a lady to drive. Apply to H. C. WOODNUT, No. 247 West 41st-st.

AT PELTON'S NEW STABLES, NO. 159 East 32d-st., two fine pairs bay carriage horses, two superior coupé horses; also, several road and saddlers.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., WEST, NO. 30.—Handsome rooms, with first-class board, to let, en suite, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; house in perfect order, and location unexceptionable; references given and required; private table if desired.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET to one or two gentlemen, without board, second floor, handsomely furnished, modern conveniences, in vicinity of first-class hotels. For particulars address C., Post-office Box No. 5,151.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, a large parlor and bedroom for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class and newly furnished throughout; reference given and required.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, AMERICAN plan, with the most approved elevators; the great central location, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts.; board with room, $3 50 per day.
LEWIS AND GEO. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 307 WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs.—Large and single rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; house first-class and neighborhood unexceptionable; reference; terms moderate.

NO. 1 WEST 26TH-ST., CORNER BROADWAY.—Elegant rooms, first-class table; all the comforts of a home and attendance of hotel at very low prices; transient $3 per day; lodgings $1 per day.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway.—Small private family will let second floor or other rooms en suite or singly to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without board. References required.

NO. 10 BEEKMAN-PLACE, NEAR 50th-st.—Three large bedrooms, furnished complete, to let, with board; family private; rooms overlook East River; no cooler place for Summer in the City; reference. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS—EN SUITE OR single, with modern improvements, in a splendid location, with or without board, to respectable parties at low prices. Call at No. 325 West 23d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, desirable second or third floor rooms; references required. No. 50 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THREE LARGE FURNISHED rooms, richly furnished, Axminster and Brussels carpets, with or without board; references required; very desirable. At No. 23 Clinton-place.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—A handsomely-furnished second floor, whole or part; also, single room for gentleman, with or without first-class board. Apply at No. 129 East 23d-st.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH-ST.—PLEASANT front rooms on the second and third floors to let with board to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate.

NO. 350 WEST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOMEly furnished rooms to let with board, suitable for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; table first-class; terms moderate. Reference.

$5 AND UPWARD FOR SINGLE room, with board; rooms, without board, (transient,) $1 25 per day; lodgings, per night, 50c. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO rent, with good board, handsomely-furnished rooms, on Lexington-av., near 42d-st.; terms moderate. Address E. E. E., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

$7.50.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with every convenience for house-keeping; private dwelling. No. 238 East 38th-st., near 2d-av.

NO. 213 WEST 22D-ST.—A VERY DEsirable parlor floor, with board, will be let singly or together; also, double room on third floor front; terms reasonable.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE, NEAR GRAMERCY PARK.—Extra large and cool furnished rooms, second floor front, and others; house and table first-class; prices reduced; with or without board.

NO. 142 WEST 16TH-ST.—ONE OR two nicely-furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; hot and cold water, gas, &c.

TWELFTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., NO. 135.—Pleasant newly-furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; references.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST.—TO LET, FROM June 1—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor, with or without board; also other rooms for families or gentlemen.

NO. 187 LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 31st and 32d sts., nicely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with board.

NO. 158 WEST 36TH-ST.—NICELY furnished rooms to rent to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; board for lady if desired.

NO. 133 EAST 12TH-ST.—TO LET, nicely-furnished rooms, to gentlemen, without board; private family.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board, to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 106 West 34th-st.

NO. 320 WEST 11TH-ST.—TWO FURnished rooms to let in a private family, with or without board.

NO. 14 WEST 13TH-ST.—A FURnished room on second floor to let to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with board.

NO. 3 EAST 17TH-ST.—FIRST HOUSE from 5th-av.; large and small rooms on third and fourth floors, to let with or without board.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, TO two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with gas and bath-room. No. 317 West 24th-st.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST., SECOND floor to let furnished, with board; terms reasonable for the Summer.

NO. 33 EAST 23D-ST.—HANDSOME rooms to let, with first-class board, at moderate prices; references exchanged.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—SECOND floor to let, furnished, with board; terms reasonable for the Summer.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SUITES AND rooms newly furnished, with board; Summer prices.

REMOVAL.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1872.

THIS COMPANY HAS REMOVED TO its new office,
NO. 119 BROADWAY,
south-west corner of Cedar-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th av., corner 26th-st., will sell for thirty days more American watches, French and American clocks, sterling silver and finest silver-plated ware, to reduce their extensive stock before altering and enlarging their stores and factory.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST NIGHTS
of the
PRESENT SEASON
and
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
of
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.
MONDAY, MAY 27,
First time this season of Robertson's charming comedy,
HOME,
Followed by Sheridan's humorous masterpiece,
THE CRITIC;
OR, A
TRAGEDY REHEARSED.

Characters by Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. H. MONTGOMERY, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mr. J. CURRAN, Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. FANNY FOSTER, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss ESTELLE ROWE, Miss FLORA CLAYTON, Miss BLAISDELL, Miss LILLIE McCORMICK.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 1,
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS
Will make his last appearance in New-York in a
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
On which occasion a
MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
Is in preparation.

In rehearsal, for the commencement of the SUMMER SEASON, Watts Phillips' great drama,
ON THE JURY,
Which will be presented with a POWERFUL CAST and with NOVEL SCENIC EFFECTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FABBRI OPERA. MONDAY, May 27, 1872.

The great sensation opera, IVANHOE, Templar und Judin, by Marschner. Wednesday, May 29, Tannhauser, great opera by Wagner. By great favor this masterwork will be conducted by the celebrated composer and kapellmeister, FRANZ ABT. Box-tickets, $2 50; Parquette and Balcony, $2; General Entrance, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents. To be had at the Academy, at Schirmer's music-store, Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. ADAMS.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.
Second week of the popular tragedian,
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,
as ENOCH ARDEN.
Each evening and Saturday Matinée at 1½.
Box sheet now open at the theatre; also at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, No. 711 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS
OF THE VOKES FAMILY.
First time, their great comic specialty,
THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
ALL THE VOKES IN THE CAST.
The fine comedy, NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,
BY THE GRAND COMEDY COMPANY.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
MRS. JAS. A. OATES' BURLESQUE TROUPE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 3.
The great spectacular musical extravaganza,
FORTUNIO AND HIS GIFTED SERVANTS.

PAUL FALK'S
POPULAR SUNDAY CONCERTS.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
at the
PAVILION,
No. 688 Broadway, near 4th-st.
The celebrated Pavilion
LADY ORCHESTRA.
And at the
TIVOLI,
Nos. 18 and 20 St. Mark's-place,
between 2d and 3d avs.
A full and efficient orchestra.
Conductor..........Mr. CARL BERGMANN
Admission, 25 cents.
PAUL FALK.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BOULEVARD LOTS.
PLOTS OF LOTS

ON THE LINE OF THIS

GRAND DRIVE,

For sale by
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

P. S.—As it is conceded that this BOULEVARD must become THE GREAT AVENUE of the City, parties desiring to purchase will find the present a favorable opportunity for low prices.

AT BARGAINS,

LOTS ON 5TH-AV., MADISON-AV., AND ON THE STREETS INTERVENING.
Also on
GRAND BOULEVARD.
AND ON ALL THE OTHER AVENUES AND STREETS IN THE CITY.
A. WARNER PLATT,
NO. 1,284 BROADWAY,
Between 33d and 34th sts.

LOTS—FIFTH-AVENUE—LOTS.
FOR SALE BY
WARD & OGDEN,
A DESIRABLE CORNER PLOT OF LAND,
100x125,
NEAR CENTRAL PARK,
WELL ADAPTED FOR A CHURCH OR PUBLIC INSTITUTION.
Also, CHOICE LOTS in THAT VICINITY upon
MADISON-AV.
And the side-streets, at reasonable valuation, and upon liberal terms.
Office, Broadway, Corner 17th-st.

BARGAINS.
OVER 2,500 HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.
Call or send for
"MONTHLY RECORD" GRATIS.
WILLIAM TUCKER,
No. 220 5th-av., above 26th-st.

QUICK TRANSIT.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY LANDS.
BLACKWELL & CO.,
NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.

WE HAVE SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS full-front four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses on Murray Hill, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th sts., near 5th-av., both east and west. Prices, $60,000 to $70,000. Also, an elegant corner on 5th-av., with stables in the rear, in extra good order, and price low for such a property. Also, a very fine full-size house in Madison-av., near St. Bartholomew's Church; it is a new and elegant house, for $65,000.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
No. 610 6th-av.

A DESIRABLE DOUBLE STONE dwelling and eight full lots, convenient to Broadway and the Park, on 60th-st., first house west of 9th-av.; the whole for $57,500, if sold promptly. This very valuable property, on high ground in the centre of the West side, is exceedingly cheap. Terms easy; sold for the account of a non-resident, and seen without permit; location first-class; fine present and immense prospective value.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—CHOICE CORNER PLOTS AND single lots below and fronting the Park, and on and near 5th and Madison avs.; also, on 8th-av., fronting the Park, and 11th-av. Boulevard, embracing several full fronts. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 8 Pine-st.

GOODENOUGH & WEBER, REAL estate brokers and auctioneers, office No. 111 Broadway, basement, room A.—Sales at auction of real estate, stocks, bonds, and household furniture at owners' residences; and private sales and exchange of City and country property.

A FEW CHOICE PLOTS AND SINGLE lots for sale, well located on the
BOULEVARD.
Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop furnished house at a bargain, in 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. All will be sold cheap if applied for early.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
No. 610 6th-av.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x55x100, in East 31st-st., near 3d-av., with or without the furniture; price low; terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine st.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, four story, high stoop, 25x65x100, on Murray Hill, four doors from 5th-av.; others desirably located, $30,000 to $75,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 46TH-ST.—A first-class extra wide corner house, four story, high stoop, perfect order, $125,000; also, Nos. 716 and 783 and 785, near 62d-st., fronting the Park.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FREE REGISTER—WITH PARTICUlars of 2,000 City houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c., gratis.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

A FINE CORNER PLOT FOR SALE on 5th-av., just above the Park; beautifully located; will be sold reasonably and on easy terms.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A LADY WHO WORKS OUT WISHES one or two unfurnished rooms in a quiet, respectable family. Address D., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN HAVING no children wishes a private house to care; has the best of City reference. Call at 155 West 27th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

Present rate of interest six per cent. Money deposited on or before June 1 will bear interest from that date. Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid or credited Jan. 1 and July 1 on the amount in bank on those days. Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE,
23D-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
WM. W. SEGUIN & CO.......Lessees and Managers
W. T. ELLIOT.......Business Manager
SUMMER SEASON OF ENGLISH OPERA.
TWELVE NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES,
Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, June 3, with the following favorite artists:

Miss EMMA HOWSON	Soprano
Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN	Contralto
Miss SCHOFIELD	Mezzo-Soprano
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER	Tenor
Mr. J. H. CHATTERSON	Tenor
Mr. HENRY DRAYTON	Baritone
Mr. T. BARTLEMAN	Basso
Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN	Buffo

Full chorus and orchestra, Mr. S. Behrens, Conductor.
Admission $1, reserved seats 50 cents extra; can be obtained at Hall & Sons, No. 751 Broadway, and at the Opera-house.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
CLOSING
PERFORMANCES
of
ARTICLE
47.
LAST WEEK
but two of
THE SEASON.
LAST MATINEE of Article 47 (but one)
SATURDAY.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
JOSH HART.......Sole Lessee and Manager
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE THEATRE IS CLOSED FOR ONE WEEK.
The Box-office will be open on WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M., and remain open until 9 P. M. every day, for the sale of tickets for the great sensation,
CHICAGO;
BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER THE FIRE.
Tickets can be secured two weeks in advance,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Particulars in future announcements.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
In answer to the many inquiries regarding the scale of prices for the great sensation,
CHICAGO,
I wish to state that there will be no advance in the price of tickets. The public's obedient servant.
JOSH HART.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
HUMPTY DUMPTY'S LAST NIGHTS.
The world-famed FOX bids farewell to New-York.
His final performances are now in progress, with a special show of fairy splendor. Go and see him for the last time. You'll never look on his like again.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Proprietor.......J. KOCH.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock.
SECOND GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
SECOND GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
SECOND GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
When a new and brilliant programme will be presented.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, $1 EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

HORACE GREELEY'S GRAND MARCH, by GLOVER, with splendid portrait, 40 cents; "Dolly Varden," song by FISKE, with picture, 40 cents; "Sweet be thy Repose" and "Voice of the Mountain Land," two new songs by J. R. THOMAS, each 30c.; "Academic Waltz," by STRAUSS, 75 cents.
WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers,
No. 547 Broadway; branch store, No. 39 Union-square.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SECOND GREAT DRAWING

OF

PARK BRIDGE BUILDING LOTS.

Do not fail to attend the drawing on THURSDAY, May 30, at 10 A. M., as it will be the last chance to secure a valuable lot at

PARK RIDGE.

The lots are high, dry, and the best in Bergen County. Park Ridge is on the Hackensack Extension Railroad, and only one hour from New-York. Terms: $25 when ticket is purchased, $25 on day of drawing, balance may remain one year.

NO BLANKS.

Each lot is worth over $100, with a chance of drawing a Four-acre Wood Lot. Special train leaves Long Dock on day of drawing at 9¼ A. M., returning at 4 o'clock P. M. A band of music will be in attendance, and lunch be furnished on the ground. Maps, free passes, and information can be obtained from
JOHN A. BLAUVELT, Park Ridge;
P. D. BROWER, No. 307 8th-av.; E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers-st., N. Y., and Long Dock on the morning of the drawing.

FORTY-FOUR UNRIVALED VILLA PLOTS,
NEAR LONG BRANCH.

Containing from one to four acres each, situated at the junction of the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers, opposite the Highlands, and within full view of the ocean. This property is admirably located at Black Point, Shrewsbury Township, Monmouth County, N. J., four miles north of Long Branch, twenty-six miles from New-York by a delightful sail through the bay and harbor of New-York to Sandy Hook, thence by rail along the beach to Sea Bright, three-fourths of a mile from the property.

Additional means of communication can be had by steam-boat to Oceanic, (formerly Port Washington,) while the early completion of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad (all rail) will afford still further means of access.

The situation of the property furnishes unequaled facilities for surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing, features and advantages very desirable, and which here can be enjoyed to the fullest extent.

The surrounding country abounds in excellent roads and drives, valuable improvements are being made, values are increasing, the scenery is picturesque, and the entire region noted for its healthfulness. An opportunity is here presented for a sea-side residence seldom afforded.

For maps of the property, terms and information, apply to W. L. TYSON, Esq., on the premises, or to F. S. WINCHESTER, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 26.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late A. G. Hazard, in the centre of the beautiful town of Enfield, Conn., about nine miles from Springfield and seventeen miles from Hartford. It comprises about forty-five acres of land, fronting on Enfield-st., and all the buildings desirable for a gentleman's residence, is situated near churches, schools and the post-office, and about a mile from the Springfield and Hartford Railroad depot. The location is healthful and pleasant, and only a half-mile distant from the "Enfield Rapids" on the Connecticut River. The grounds are handsomely laid out and well supplied with fruit and ornamental trees, hedges and green-houses. The house is of brick, stuccoed; has stone foundations, underpinning and trimmings; is comparatively new and in perfect repair; built in the most thorough and substantial manner, elegantly finished; has all the modern conveniences and improvements; contains twenty-five good-sized rooms, two furnaces, bath-room, &c.; and hot and cold water are carried into every part of the house. It has but few equals as a desirable country residence for a gentleman's family, and it is also admirably adapted for a boys' or girls' boarding-school, or a Summer hotel for city boarders.

The above property will be sold at a bargain, and a liberal portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired. For further information inquire personally or by letter of E. W. BOND, or CHARLES MARSH, cashier of Pynchon National Bank, Springfield, Mass.

MORNINGSIDE MANSION IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—This villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge B. R. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, tillage and wood land, can be had with it; the land is of the first quality and has a warm south-easterly exposure; the buildidgs are all in perfect repair and carefully adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a prolific grapery, a large and productive fruit orchard, and extensive garden grounds, well cared for and inviting; the site commands an unusual range of Berkshire scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the country; it is one mile from the centre of Pittsfield. Inquire of E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield, Mass.

ELIZABETH.—BEAUTIFUL VILLA; forty minutes' ride; superb travel; sixty trains; trip fare, twenty-five cents; commutation, eleven cents; near depots; extra large lot, in garden, lawn, fruit and flowers; all city conveniences; pavements, gas, bath, police, schools, markets, &c.; cottage of twelve rooms, well designed; splendid location, (intersection of Westfield-av. and Bayway;) first-class residences going up on all sides. Terms easy. Rent, $1,200. For permit inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, near by, or for description and full particulars, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES ON THE sea-shore for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for the coming season; also, very desirable places within a short distance of the sea, with acres of ground attached. Unimproved plots on the ocean drive and vicinity, well located for investment or building purposes, for sale. Printed catalogues giving full information mailed free. A complete and special survey map of Long Branch can be seen at our office. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, Special Agents, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE SUMMER RESIDENCE of the late Michael Phelan, and known as Locust Point, situated on the north bank of the Shrewsbury River, about twenty miles from New-York City. The house contains fifteen rooms, and is lighted by gas, made on the premises; there are a fine stable, ice-house, Summer-houses, &c.; the grounds, consisting of nearly five acres, are beautifully laid out and well supplied with trees. Views of the place can be seen and full particulars obtained by calling on GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DEMAREST, N. J., for Brooklyn house, a beautiful two-story and attic frame house, 30x36 feet, with tower complete, bath, all modern conveniences, full piazzas; one acre choice land, garden, fruit, evergreens, flowers, &c.; fronts on main street; four minutes from depot, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; eighteen trains daily; price $13,000, mortgage $3,500.
O. H. PIERSON,
No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURG—A SUBstantial brick house, 45x47 feet, three story and basement, with three acres of land, part in lawn and part in garden, built by the owner for his own residence. For full description of the property and photographs of the house apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to Dr. BEARD, Carpenter-av., Newburg. The property will be rented for four months from June 1.

A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT FORDHAM Ridge for sale; fine lawn, garden, fruit, water, gas, stable, &c.; only thirty minutes' drive from Central Park, and near Jerome Park.
CAPERS, CLARK & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

THIRTY MINUTES FROM WALL-ST.—At Bay Ridge, Long Island, houses and lots for sale and to let. Apply to JOHN MACKAY, No. 36 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Eight-roomed cottage; large garden filled with fruit trees and grape-vines in bearing; price, $5,500. Apply to proprietor of Englewood House.

THE LAST TRAGEDY.

Further Details of the Fourth-Street Affray.

A Policeman and a Citizen Shot—Robert L. Crawford Arrested and Admitted to Bail in $25,000—Condition of the Wounded Men.

The deliberate attempt made at an early hour yesterday morning by ROBERT L. CRAWFORD, a brother-in-law of Commodore CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, to murder Detective WM. HENDERSON, of the Fifteenth Precinct, already referred to in the TIMES, created the most intense excitement throughout the Police Department yesterday, and the members of the force eagerly discussed the details of the affair. The particulars of the case show that CRAWFORD deliberately proposed to kill the officer because he had merely performed his duty and obeyed the orders of his superior officers. From the statements made by the Police, it appears that, shortly before 12 o'clock on Friday night, CARRIE LOVE, a tailoress residing at No. 92 Varick-street, while somewhat under the influence of liquor, was passing the entrance to Commodore VANDERBILT'S stables, No. 85 West Fourth-street. She was accosted by JAMES AMES, a powerful, stalwart negro, who is employed as a coachman by Mr. VANDERBILT. After a few moments' conversation the negro coachman seized the woman, and despite her cries and resistance dragged her into the stable, locking and barring the door behind him. In a few moments the woman was heard screaming for assistance. Several persons who had witnessed the actions of the negro and heard the woman's outcry hurried to the Mercer-street Police Station, scarcely a stone's throw from the stable, and informed Sergt. HOLBROW, who was in command at the time, of what had transpired. The Sergeant at once dispatched Patrolmen GROGAN and HUGHES to the scene of the outrage, with orders to arrest the negro and the woman and bring them to the Station-house. On arriving at the stable the officers found the doors securely barred, and in reply to their demands for admittance were met with a torrent of foul and insulting language launched at their heads by the negro. Being unable to gain admission the officers returned to the Station-house, and reported to Sergt. HOLBROW. The latter directed the officers to proceed to the residence of Mr. VANDERBILT, No. 10 Washington-place, which adjoins the stables, and to inform the Commodore of what was going on. The officers did as directed, and after some delay succeeded in arousing Mr. VANDERBILT, who thrust his head out of the bedroom window and demanded their business. The officers asked him if he would consent to have his stables made an house of assignation of, and his replying "certainly not," they told him what had occurred. He, justly indignant at the conduct of his coachman, told the officers to go round to the stable-door and he would open it for them himself. Hastily slipping on his dressing-gown, Mr. VANDERBILT passed through the rear of his house to the stable, and opening the door admitted the officers. The latter proceeded to the bedroom occupied by AMES, and there he found the negro and the woman he had dragged into the place. Officer GROGAN attempted to arrest AMES, when the latter resisted most desperately. A struggle ensued, during which the officer was severely punished. AMES was finally knocked down by a well-delivered blow from the officer's baton, and was secured and taken to the Station-house. The woman, whose clothing was almost torn to shreds by the violent conduct of the desperate negro, was also taken to the Station-house and locked up on a charge of intoxication. She was weeping piteously.

When the negro was arraigned before the Sergeant, Mr. CRAWFORD rushed into the Station-house in a towering passion, and almost beside himself with rage. He announced himself as the brother-in-law of Commodore VANDERBILT, and demanded the instant release of the prisoner. "You dare not lock up Commodore VANDERBILT'S coachman," he shouted in his rage. Sergeant HOLBROW, who is a very quiet, mild-tempered officer, informed Mr. CRAWFORD that he proposed to lock the coachman up despite his (CRAWFORD'S) objections, and warned the latter that he must keep quiet or he would have him ejected from the Station-house. CRAWFORD still continued to be noisy and demonstrative, denouncing everybody connected with the arrest of the coachman, although he was repeatedly warned to control himself. In the meantime AMES, doubtless encouraged by the unseemly conduct of his employer's relative, again became violent, and while being searched, drew a pocket-knife and attempted to stab Officer GROGAN, but was again knocked down and secured. While he was being taken to a cell to be locked up, CRAWFORD insisted on accompanying him, and was so noisy and disorderly that Sergt. HOLBROW directed Detective HENDERSON, who was standing by, to put him out of the house. HENDERSON obeyed the Sergeant's order, and CRAWFORD was ejected in as gentle a manner as possible under the circumstances. As he was going out of the door he turned to HENDERSON and muttered between his clenched teeth, "You ——, I'll kill you!" and he then passed out into the street.

Soon after HENDERSON left the Station-house and as he reached the street he saw CRAWFORD a few steps from the Station-house stoop, apparently waiting for him. As the officer appeared CRAWFORD drew a revolver and pointing it at him said: "You dirty sucker, you —— I'm going to shoot you." HENDERSON told him to put up the pistol and go away as he did not want to have anything to do with him. CRAWFORD, however, still holding the pistol, repeated, "I'll shoot you, I'll kill you," accompanied by the most foul and insulting language. HENDERSON advanced toward CRAWFORD, who retired step by step until he reached the corner of Fourth and Mercer streets. At this juncture Mr. ALBERT GUERIN, residing at No. 4 Clinton-place, passed, and CRAWFORD called to him, "Hold on, stop and see me kill this ——; I am going to shoot him." Mr. GUERIN stopped, and HENDERSON, conceiving this to be a favorable opportunity, as CRAWFORD'S face was turned slightly from him, sprang at his assailant and seized him by the throat. The men clinched and fell to the sidewalk, CRAWFORD being underneath. While in this position, a desperate struggle ensued, and CRAWFORD, getting his pistol-arm free, placed the muzzle of his revolver close to HENDERSON'S left thigh and fired. The bullet passed through the fleshy part of the thigh and grazed the right knee, inflicting a serious wound. Mr. GUERIN, who witnessed the struggle, approached and attempted to disarm CRAWFORD, but the latter fired again, the bullet taking effect in GUERIN'S right leg, above the knee, shattering the bone and causing a dangerous wound. HENDERSON, faint from loss of blood, was compelled to relinquish his hold on the would-be murderer, and the latter sprang to his feet and rushed into the stables of his brother-in-law, locking and barring the doors behind him. He then made his way into Mr. VANDERBILT'S house, and took refuge there.

The pistol-shots attracted several officers to the scene, and Officer HENDERSON and Mr. GUERIN were taken to the Station-house. Police Surgeon STEELE was soon in attendance and dressed the wounds. GUERIN was taken to his home in a carriage, but HENDERSON was unable to be moved, and remains at the Station-house. He has lost a great deal of blood, and yesterday afternoon his condition was deemed quite critical.

Capt. BYRNES, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on being apprised of what had occurred, immediately started out in pursuit of CRAWFORD, accompanied by a number of officers in plain attire. He soon became convinced that the fugitive was concealed in Mr. VANDERBILT'S house, and as all the entrances to the house and stables were closely barred, Capt. BYRNES hesitated about making an entry by force without a warrant. A cordon of police was drawn about the house, and every person who left the premises was closely scrutinized and watched. On consultation with Superintendent KELSO, the latter told Capt. BYRNES if he was satisfied that the fugitive was in the house he should break down every door in his search for him. At about 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday, Capt. BYRNES called at Mr. VANDERBILT'S mansion and demanded the surrender of the fugitive. It was at first denied that CRAWFORD was in the house, but when the Captain threatened to search the premises and break down every door in the house if necessary, CRAWFORD was produced and taken into custody by the Captain. He was taken to the Station-house, and thence to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where Justice COX yesterday remanded him to await the result of the injuries to his victims, bail being refused. AMES was committed to prison to await trial for the assault on Officer GROGAN.

During the afternoon Capt. BYRNES was served with a writ of habeas corpus directing him to produce the prisoner before Justice LEONARD, of the Supreme Court, forthwith. The prisoner was produced as directed, and after a short argument was released on $25,000 bail. Messrs. HORACE F. CLARK and AUGUSTUS SCHELL were the sureties.

STRIKERS IN SESSION.

Proceedings of Various Societies Yesterday—Organizing for Monday Next—A Mass-Meeting to be Held.

The eight-hour movement still continues, but the excitement attending it has considerably calmed down. The only trades which met yesterday were the cabinet-makers, plumbers, marble-cutters and stair-builders. The carriage-makers, tanners, housesmiths, pattern-makers, ship-joiners, wheelwrights and blacksmiths and other societies will meet on Monday to take measures to make the strike successful.

The Cabinet-Makers.

A committee of the cabinet-makers, wood-carvers, upholsterers and others employed in the cabinet-making trade was in session yesterday, and received additional reports of the results of the operations of the different committees. Eight additional firms accepted the terms of the men, making a total of over 100. The sofa and lounge makers, forming a separate branch in the cabinet-making trade, have at last joined in the strike. From Pittsburg a dispatch was received yesterday stating that the cabinet-makers in that city will strike for the eight-hour reform on Monday.

The strike of the desk-makers and of the show-case-makers is nearly finished, as only a few small firms are yet holding out against the conditions of the men.

At a meeting yesterday a committee was appointed to endeavor to obtain permission for the use of the City Hall Park on Monday, for the mass-meeting of the trades, which will be addressed by both English and German speakers. A resolution was passed for the appointment of a delegate to visit Boston, in company with the Cabinet-makers' Committee, and co-operate with the workmen there in their strike next week.

The Marble-Cutters.

A meeting of the marble-cutters was held at No. 307 Third-avenue, last evening, for the purpose of striking for the eight-hour system. There are nearly 2,000 working at the trade in the City, and about 500 were present at the meeting. Mr. MCKNIGHT was in the chair, and speakers from different members of the Society occupied most of the evening. Reports were received from twenty-four shops, nearly three-quarters of the whole number in the City, acceding to the demands of the workmen. A resolution was passed that all workmen whose employers refuse to give in, shall assemble at the Hall to-morrow morning, and continue on strike until their demands are complied with. The assemblage though large was orderly, and no disposition to resort to violence was noticeable.

The Plumbers.

The journeymen plumbers met last evening at corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, to decide whether the strike was to be general. Seven-eighths of the "bosses" have acceded to the demand of the workmen, and a speedy settlement is expected. The men are almost all working on the eight-hour system, but they want to close some shops which are employing non-society men. The society will meet on Monday evening to receive reports.

The Stair-Builders.

The Stair-Builders' Association met last evening at No. 147 West Thirty-second-street, but no business of public interest was transacted.

The Workmen at the Post-Office.

Mr. JOHN C. GRAHAM, President of the Society of the United Order of American Bricklayers, returned from his trip to Washington yesterday morning. He states that his interview with Judge RICHARDSON, Acting Secretary, in the absence of Secretary BOUTWELL, was perfectly satisfactory. Judge RICHARDSON said that there was little doubt but that the action of the Department would be favorable to allowing the pay for the extra two hours which the workmen claim under the eight-hour system. The back pay for the extra two hours is claimed by nearly 300 men, and if the decision is in their favor, claims will be presented from other workmen in the Government employ.

Senator WILSON accompanied Mr. GRAHAM and the other delegate to the acting Secretary.

The Boss Bakers—Increasing the Price of Bread.

A meeting of the boss bakers was held at the First National Club House, yesterday evening, to consider the question of establishing a uniform price and weight for loaves of bread. It seems that the price of flour has advanced so materially that the four and eight cent loaves cannot be afforded for the money. At a meeting of the bakers about a week ago, it was resolved to make loaves of but one price, viz., ten cent. The bakers who were present all agreed to this arrangement, and on the following Monday sold only loaves of the regulation size and price. They returned to the old régime, however, upon discovering that one of their number was underselling them by retailing the old-fashioned loaves, and had already robbed them of some of their best customers. This baker was on hand at the meeting last night, and spoke vociferously in favor of the ten cent system. A stormy discussion took place between him and the other bakers in reference to his mode of dealing.

It was found impossible to arrive at any decision, and after a stormy discussion the meeting adjourned.

The Metropolitan Hotel—How Garfield Overmatched Tweed.

The partnership in the management of the Metropolitan Hotel has been dissolved, Mr. GARFIELD having retired. Mr. GARFIELD, in January of 1871, was given an interest in the business of the hotel to the extent of $500 a month by WM. M. TWEED, who also made over the property of the hotel to his son RICHARD and Mr. GARFIELD, on condition that they should repay him for his advancement of about $500,000 by paying over the profits of the concern as fast as they accrued, with the usual deductions. WILLIAM TWEED, however, still continued to hold a partial interest in the concern. When the Ring frauds were exposed by the TIMES, public investigation aroused, and when attachments began to be issued against the property of the members of the Ring, WM. M. TWEED thought it necessary to vest the title of the property absolutely in his son, and desired Mr. GARFIELD to throw up the rights which he acquired by contract. Mr. GARFIELD refused to do this, and threats of injunctions, the appointment of a receiver, &c., were liberally used to force him to give in. He, however, under the advice of Mr. H. F. AVERILL, his attorney, refused to yield to the attempted intimidation, and declared his intention to hold on at all hazards until he received something besides his salary for the relinquishment of his partnership. TWEED offered him $10,000 to give up his claims, but the matter was finally settled by paying Mr. GARFIELD $20,000. Mr. GARFIELD retired from his position yesterday, and proceeded to Saratoga to take charge of the Union Hotel.

It is asserted that the Metropolitan does not fulfill the expectations of the TWEEDS. When WM. M. TWEED leased and furnished it he calculated that the Tammany Ring would nominate a Presidential candidate there, and that it would be the head-quarters of the Democratic Party during both Presidential and local campaigns. His wishes slightly miscarried, however, and this source of profit failed the proprietors. TWEED was overmatched by Mr. GARFIELD, who cleared $20,000 without having made any investment.

Carl Vogt Again—Attempt to Test the Right of the State Authorities to Extradite him.

CARL VOGT, the alleged Belgian murderer, was brought before Judge BLATCHFORD, in the United States District Court, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, to test the right of the State authorities to extradite him. The writ was issued on Friday, on the representations of the counsel of the prisoner, Messrs. ANTHON & KINTZING, that he was held on a warrant signed by Gov. HOFFMAN, preparatory to his extradition. District-Attorney GARVIN made a return to the writ, reciting that VOGT was held on an indictment charging him with grand larceny. Mr. ANTHON said he was aware of that fact when the writ was granted. Judge BLATCHFORD held that he had no jurisdiction in the matter, and dismissed the writ. Subsequently VOGT'S counsel applied to Judge CURTIS for a writ of habeas corpus, on the same ground as that applied for to Judge BLATCHFORD. This was granted, and made returnable to-morrow.

The West Twenty-Seventh-Street Fire—Mr. John Dingen Honorably Discharged.

JOHN DINGEN, one of the firm of DOEUSCH & Co., whose cabinet factory, at Nos. 162 and 164 West Twenty-seventh-street, was destroyed by fire on Friday night, and whose arrest on suspicion of having fired the place has already been published, was yesterday honorably discharged, there being no evidence against him. The loss of the firm is estimated at $22,000, and they are insured for $12,000 only. The buildings, which are owned by E. C. ROBINSON, are insured as follows: Rutgers, $1,500; Westchester, $1,500; Lycoming, $1,500; Home, of Columbus, $2,500; Fairfield County, $2,500; Amazon, $5,000; American, of New-Jersey, $2,500; Adriatic, $2,000; Bowery, $2,500; Peoples', $1,500; Union, $3,000; Imperial, $3,000.

THE TURF.

Close of the Spring Meeting at Fleetwood Park.

A Good Day's Sport—Abdallah Wins the First Race, and St. Elmo the Second.

The Fleetwood Association wound up its Spring meeting yesterday, and despite a clouded sky and other depressing influences, the meeting closed successfully. The fair sex was not as largely represented as on the previous days of the meeting, but those "politic worms," the betting men, were out in full force, and besieged the pool sellers all the afternoon. The three gentlemen selected to judge the day's trotting were Messrs. HARKER, COE and HENDRICKS, and gave entire satisfaction.

THE FIRST RACE.

The first race on the programme was the 2:48 purse, in which the following six were entered: A. GOLDSMITH'S bay stallion *Abdallah*, W. E. WEEKS' bay mare *Susie Clay*, C. H. MARTIN'S brown gelding *Joe Parker*, J. J. BOWEN'S bay gelding *Comee*, A. PATERSON'S black mare *Lady Roe*; and GEO. N. FERGUSON'S black mare *Sweetmeat*. *Joe Parker* and *Sweetmeat* were drawn. The performance of *Abdallah* in the 2:39 purse, which he won handily in three straight heats, made him a great favorite, and he was particularly fancied by the *cognoscenti*. The following were the quotations:

Abdallah	$100	$100	$60	$65	$50
Comee	32	25	13	16	12
Field	21	17	13	14	13
Total	$153	$142	86	95	75

FIRST HEAT.—On the sixth attempt they were sent off with *Susie Clay* first, *Abdallah* second, *Lady Roe* third, and *Comee* last. As they went to the turn *Abdallah* went to the front and passed the quarter-pole with a lead of three lengths in 37¼ seconds. *Susie Clay* was second, two lengths in advance of *Lady Roe*, *Comee* bringing up the rear. Going down the back stretch *Abdallah* went away, and passed the half-mile pole in 1:13½, with six lengths the best of it, *Susie Clay* second, *Lady Roe* third and *Comee* fourth. There was no alteration in their positions round the lower turn, *Abdallah* passing the three-quarter pole still six lengths ahead of *Susie Clay*, who was ten lengths in front of *Lady Roe*, *Comee* far in the rear. *Abdallah* was taken in hand on the homestretch, and won in the easiest manner possible by two lengths, in 2:35, *Susie* second, *Lady Roe* third and *Comee* last.

SECOND HEAT.—Betting ten to one on *Abdallah* against the field. The second score was a send-off, with *Lady Roe* first, *Susie* second, *Abdallah* third and *Comee* fourth. On the turn *Abdallah* went ahead two lengths, but broke, and *Susie* followed his example. *Abdallah* passed the quarter-pole in 37½ seconds, three lengths ahead of *Susie*, *Lady Roe* third and *Comee* last. Going down the backstretch *Abdallah* went away, and passed the half-mile pole half a dozen lengths in the van—time, 1:15½. They were all strung out on the lower turn. *Abdallah* was taken in hand and won the heat easily by a length, in 2:38, *Susie* second, six lengths ahead of *Comee*, *Lady Roe* fourth.

THIRD HEAT.—A good start was effected on the first score, with *Abdallah* first, *Susie* second, *Comee* third and *Lady Roe* fourth. On the turn *Abdallah* left his feet, but was soon down to his work, and passed the quarter-pole in 37¼, second, ten lengths ahead of *Comee*, who was four lengths in front of *Lady Roe*. On the backstretch *Abdallah* went away twenty lengths, and that was the end of the race, as he was jogged all the way home, winning the heat and race three lengths ahead of *Lady Roe*, who was half a dozen lengths in advance of *Susie*, *Comee* last. Time—2:43¼.

TIME.

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, Saturday, May 25.—Purse, $600; for horses that had never beaten 2:48; $350 to first, $150 to second, and $100 to third horse; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

A. Goldsmith entered b. s. Abdallah	1	1	1
W. E. Weeks entered b. m. Susie Clay	2	2	3
A. Patterson entered blk. m. Lady Roe	3	4	2
J. J. Bowen entered b. g. Comee	4	3	4
C. H. Martin entered br. g. Joe Parker	dr.		
Geo. N. Ferguson entered blk. m. Sweetmeat	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37¼	1:13½	2:35
Second heat	37½	1:15	2:38
Third heat	37¼	1:15	2:43¼

SECOND RACE.

The purse for all horses not having filled, the Association gave a special purse of $500 for *Eight Bells*, *St. Elmo* and *George L. Fox*. In the betting *St. Elmo* was the favorite, and sold for $175; *George L. Fox*, $100; and *Eight Bells*, $75. *Eight Bells* won the pole, *St. Elmo* was second, and *Fox* on the outside.

FIRST HEAT—*Eight Bells* won the pole, *St. Elmo* the second place and *Fox* the third. They were sent off on the fifth score with *Eight Bells* a length the rear of it, *Fox* second and *St. Elmo* third. On the turn *Eight Bells* went to the front two lengths and increased his lead to the quarter-pole to three lengths, which he passed in 38¼ seconds, *St. Elmo* going past *Fox*, who broke. Going down the backstretch *St. Elmo* forced the pace and closed upon *Eight Bells*, who broke again and *St. Elmo* rushed to the front, passing the half-mile pole two lengths ahead of *Eight Bells*, who was six lengths in advance of *Fox*. On the lower turn *Fox* closed up rapidly from behind and broke, but caught again and took second place from *Eight Bells*. At the three-quarter pole *St. Elmo* was a length of *Fox*, *Eight Bells* on a break. A close race ensued up the stretch, which *St. Elmo* won by a length in 2:35. *Fox* second, *Eight Bells* third.

SECOND HEAT.—They got away on the first attempt with *St. Elmo* in the lead, *Fox* and *Eight Bells* together. When they rounded the turn, *St. Elmo* went to the front two lengths, and *Fox* left his feet, and *Eight Bells* took the second position. At the quarter-pole in 38¼ seconds, *St. Elmo* was two lengths ahead of *Eight Bells*, *Fox* six lengths behind. As they went down the backstretch *St. Elmo* drew away from *Eight Bells*, and *Fox* closed upon the latter. At the half-mile pole in 1:15½, *St. Elmo* was first, three lengths ahead of *Fox*, who had passed *Eight Bells* and led him three lengths. On the lower turn, *Eight Bells* broke, but went up to the second place. At the three-quarter pole *St. Elmo* led *Eight Bells* three lengths. Turning into the homestretch *Eight Bells* broke and *Fox* resumed the second place and failed in his efforts to catch *St. Elmo* on the homestretch, who won the heat by a length easily in 2:34¼.

THIRD HEAT—DAN MACE got in behind *Fox*, and MURPHY behind *Eight Bells*, which elevated the hopes of the backers of the two horses. After scoring twice they received the "go," and *Eight Bells* went to the front, *St. Elmo* second, and *Fox* third. As they went round the turn, *St. Elmo* went to the lead and showed the way past the quarter-pole in 37½ seconds, *Eight Bells* second, *Fox* laying up behind. Going down the backstretch, *St. Elmo* got two lengths away from *Eight Bells*, who was the same distance ahead of *Fox*. On the backstretch *Eight Bells* and *Fox* closed up on *St. Elmo*, the latter leading but a length at the half-mile pole in 1:17½. On the lower turn *Eight Bells* broke, and *Fox* passing him rushed upon *St. Elmo*, who passed the three-quarter pole but half a length in front. On the homestretch a very close race ensued between *Fox* and *St. Elmo*, which ended in a dead heat. Time—2:34½.

FOURTH HEAT.—*St. Elmo* brought $50 and the field $20. *Eight Bells* threw a shoe, and considerable time was lost. At last they came up for the word, and got it on the first attempt, with *St. Elmo* a length in front of *Eight Bells*; *Fox* third. On the turn *St. Elmo* opened the gap and passed the quarter-pole, in 37¼ seconds, four lengths away from *Fox*, who broke into a run. Going down the back stretch *Eight Bells* collared and passed *Fox*, assuming the second place. *St. Elmo* in the meantime had rushed away, and passed the half-mile pole a dozen lengths in the lead in 1:15. He was then taken in hand, and won the heat and race by two lengths in 2:36. On the homestretch *Eight Bells* broke, and *Fox* took the second place from him. The following is the

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse $200; best 3 in 5 in harness; $250 to first, $150 to second, and $100 to third horse.

P. Manee entered g. g. St. Elmo	1	1	0	1
Col. Dickey entered dun. g. George L. Fox	3	2	0	2
W. E. Weeks entered blk. g. Eight Bells	2	3	3	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38¼	1:16	2:35
Second heat	38¼	1:15½	2:34¼
Third heat	37½	1:17	2:34½
Fourth heat	37¼	1:15	2:36

THE PROSPECT PARK MEETING.

The Spring meeting of the Prospect Park Fairground Association will begin on Tuesday next. The entries to the purses are numerous, and exciting sport is promised. The grounds of the Association are the most beautiful in the country, and can be reached by the Coney Island cars from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. The Association is very popular with turfmen, and they will doubtless congregate in large numbers on each day of the meeting. A band of music will be stationed on the Club-house piazza, and lend an additional attraction to the occasion.

The Late Defalcation in Wall-Street.

The committee appointed by the Stock Exchange, consisting of Messrs. BROWNELL, THAYER and KIMBALL, to investigate the affairs of E. P. SELMSER & Co., relative to the defalcation of Mr. MCILVAIN, made their report yesterday. The Committee reported that the books of the concern showed that MCILVAIN began to speculate largely with the funds of the firm immediately after the departure of Mr. SELMSER for the Spring of Avon, whither he went for his health. Previous to that time the house was in excellent condition, and stood well upon the street. The books show that the firm was doing a commission business which gave a profit of from $50 to $200 per day. Before Mr. SELMSER'S departure, MCILVAIN was particularly enjoined against speculating with the funds of the firm; but immediately when left alone his operations began. Most of his speculations went against him, and since the announcement of the failure there has been bought in to his account nearly 4,000 shares of stock. His losses amount to many thousand dollars. The report concluded by fully exonerating Mr. SELMSER from any participation in the frauds of his partner, as it was conclusively proven that he was many miles distant at the time and knew nothing at all of the transaction. After the report had been received, on motion of Mr. CLARKE, a resolution was adopted exonerating Mr. SELMSER from all complicity.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE.

The following passengers left this port yesterday for Europe:

Per steam-ship *Vandalia*, for Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.—A. E. Massmann and lady, D. A. Wasson and lady, G. Sulsbacher, F. Renner and lady, B. F. Kolls, wife and daughter, G. Jenner, Mr. Baumgarten and lady, F. G. Henterich and lady, F. and Miss A. Henterich, Gustav Gruse, lady and children, Carl Lutz, Arnold A. Benson, August Baumann, lady and child, Joseph Kahn and lady, Joseph Weissenbach and lady, Mr. Wasson, George Hansen, Joseph Dessauer, lady and daughter, Jacob Lissberg, Mrs. Mary Lutz, J. Leisy and family, E. Schubert, Mrs. Vetter, Mrs. Schafer, Mrs. M. Schor, Miss Hussack, C. Fink and wife, G. Burkhardt and wife, G. Zeller, E. G. Schor, J. L. Straub, Adolph Plumer, A. Gangloff, H. Simon, George Mutz and lady, F. Gutekunst, Miss Mary Gutekunst, M. Horsefall, John Knell, H. Boebell, C. Hummel, Mrs. G. Kurtz, Rev. J. A. Otteson, Mrs. Otteson, Miss D. Otteson, Miss Hanna Otteson, O. Otteson, W. Nehrbas, L. Rosenbaum, G. A. Levin, M. Salky, lady and daughter, L. Warner, B. Wolf, and others in the steerage.

Per steam-ship *Main*, for Bremen and Southampton.—E. Detmold, wife and servant, Miss Crary, J. H. Behrens and wife, L. Ullmann, family and servant, F. Hengehold and wife, L. Goldschmidt and wife, S. M. Simmons, D. J. Wagnin and family, H. Plump, A. Mayer, Manuel B. Sanchez, Mrs. L. L. Delafield and children, S. Gutmann and family, Mrs. E. W. Adams and children, Jacob Morch and family, Comte Vilain XIV., S. Brill, Miss P. Mosle, C. H. Schafer and family, O. Brounfels, T. Schmidt and family, C. Schmidt, J. Wrampelmeier, wife and daughter, Mrs. F. Ilse and child, Mrs. W. Colburn and servant, Mrs. W. Kraus and daughter, G. Curtzeborn, J. Hess, M. Hess, L. Neuburger, Miss P. Taiel, Dr. L. Ullmann, W. Bischoff and child, Miss C. Funck, Dr. Maas, H. H. Heinrich, V. Jansky, P. W. Meyer, H. Kahrs, C. Dress and wife, Mrs. B. Straub and children, E. G. Lind, G. Werner, J. Ficken, L. Strauss, Mrs. M. Loges and children, Mrs. Anna Witschieben and children, Mrs. Anna M. Goetze and children, Mrs. Striehler, F. Petri and family, H. Jungling, Julius Becker, H. Lang, Mrs. M. Stern, G. Plackerman and family, Miss Hermine Opel, Mrs. Elizabeth Bond, Miss Mary Porsons, J. Lerch and family, Mrs. E. July, &c., J. F. Flathmann, H. Strasburg, L. Hengehold, Miss F. Marx, P. Bonaventura, L. Contador, Mrs. E. Frank, Mrs. L. Wehrly, Theodor Hoogen, Simon Herzog, J. Baenziger, Miss A. Doring, L. Cohn and wife, J. Soundheim, Miss R. Lippmann, Mrs. C. Bonn, Mrs. C. Reges and child, H. G. Danforth, A. Hirsch, A. Schussler, M. Ahlsberg.

Per steam-ship *Trinacria*, (Anchor line,) for Glasgow.—Michael Lettice, H. Block, Simon Reichert, Jas. Brown, Sidney Crawford, Rev. Jas. O'Donohue, Wm. H. Tippets, Edward Scranton, Wm. G. Robertson, Mrs. Thos. Addinsall, J. M. Acker, Wm. J. Dudley, Wm. U. Dudley, Arthur Wright, Edward H. Savage, Mark Hamburger, J. Hamburger, N. Goldsmith, Mr. McIlvain, Richard A. Cutler, wife and child, Dr. S. Mumstead, wife and child, Dr. O. W. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Arthur Hamilton, Roderick Morrison, Baruck Meyer, John M. Burns, Abe Meyer, Gustave Moses, Duncan Sinclair, Rev. Mr. Jean, John F. Hedman, Joseph E. Leese, Capt. G. H. Wilkins, Jas. Clayton, T. Edwards, J. Dust, Mrs. Dust, Miss Dust, D. McCulloch, Wm. McCulloch, Kattie McCulloch, David Taskel, T. F. Sherwin, H. Schwartz, A. Devine, Edward J. Cosgrove, Thomas Vaughan, Prof. Larrson, Miss M. A. Webb, Mrs. Craw, Thomas Farrell and wife, Thomas Hall, wife and family, Ignacio Ribadencira, W. W. Venegas, Thomas W. Johnstone, Allan C. Johnstone, Joseph D. Boxill, Isaac Johnson, Robert Gleister, Mrs. Gleister, Charles Gleister, Walter Hillhouse, Mrs. Hillhouse, Miss Jane Savage, Richard Savage, Arthur Savage, Alice Savage, Mrs. J. Carmichael and family, Miss M. F. Hill, Mrs. S. Negley, Chas. Wagner and wife, Miss C. F. Grigg, Miss E. Porter, Miss Sinclair, Miss McBurney, Miss Lelia Johnstone, Master Cooper, Anna J. Smith and family, David Bower, Mrs. Bower, Capt. G. Murphy, wife and family, Agnes Campbell, Miss Anna Dudley, Francis F. Dudley, Miss Fanny White, John Miller, Mrs. Miller, Miss Jane Barrett, Sarah Boothe.

Per steam-ship *Egypt*, (National Steam-ship line,) for Liverpool.—Miss Davenport, Mrs. James Jecks, Mrs. Oackley and child, M. Murphy, Prof. W. C. Richards, Miss M. Byrnie, Miss St. John, A. Heaven, Dr. St. John, F. W. Smith, Thos. J. Murphy, Mrs. Thos. J. Murphy and child, Countess Van de Vigven, Miss Van de Vigven, Mrs. R. L. Bolles, C. H. Lemon, W. H. Wolcott, S. Cohen, J. Plume, Mrs. Fraser, W. P. Costello, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Contau, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wheeler, Misses Wheeler, Mr. Smith, Mr. Martin, Miss Morrison, Mrs. and Miss Packhauser and servant, Miss Randle, Miss A. Randle, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McAndrew and 3 daughters, Master Martin, Thomas F. Sully, W. T. Schultz, Capt. J. Cowling, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kloppenburgle and daughter, Mrs. E. F. Rooke and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Waring, child and servant, H. F. Dudley, J. E. Thompson, Jas. Werminghoff, John Gilbert, Miss Capen, Mrs. Shumway, A. Shumway, W. Shumway, Mr. Vandenhoff, L. Allard, Miss N. Pruyn, Miss E. Cook, Miss M. Pruyn, F. Rooke, E. Rooke, F. Pruyn, S. Mills, Mrs. Young and 3 children, Miss Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Coper, Mrs. J. Pettit, J. Brebort, L. Owen, Miss Williamson, Mrs. L. Elliott, E. B. Huntington, W. Capen, B. Phillips, Rev. A. D. Willifer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Harris, J. E. Bryon, Mrs. McDonald, Mr. Wall, F. Barth, Mr. Williams, Mr. Logrenia, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Smith, Miss Smith, W. Smith, Mrs. Louis and servant, Mr. Harris, Mr. Ingle, Miss McKee, Mrs. Abbott, J. Scott, Hugh Canna.

Per steam-ship *Oceanic*, (White Star line.)—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rockhill and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Craig, Miss Mary C. Craig, Master J. C. Craig and maid, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bird and child, Mrs. Van Wart, child, and servant, Capt. H. Russell, John Astoul, Paul Brooks, Judge Ward Hunt, Miss Nellie Mason, child, and 2 servants, Mr. King, Miss Mary King, Miss Annie King, Miss Bessie King, Mrs. M. Emmons, Master Elworth Striker, John E. Leeman, Master J. M. L. Striker, Master Walter Leeman, Mr. and Mrs. McClosky, Gen. and Mrs. A. W. Harvey, Miss Harvey, Master Alex. Harvey, Fred. Robinson, Mrs. Fred. Robinson, Dr. Fordyce Barker, Richard Gibson, Mr. Cushing, Simon Johnson, Fred. G. Gleason, W. M. Dunn, George J. Barrett, Miss Agnes Ethel, Mrs. W. M. Dunn, Miss Dunn, Mrs. Henry S. Alcott, J. Lisle Turnbull, Harrison de Silva Pike, John Roberton, H. W. Epping, Mrs. H. W. Epping, Miss Epping, Miss Burton, G. W. Simons, R. J. Todd, Mrs. R. J. Todd, Miss Nellie, A. Wittich, Mrs. A. Wittich, David Hunt, Mrs. David Hunt, Wm. H. Lee, Mrs. Wm. H. Lee, Miss Grace Lee, Dr. J. S. Unzecker, Mrs. A. M. Unzecker, Mr. Walker, Mrs. Walker, A. M. Edwards, E. S. Dana, A. Kelley, Master David Kelley, Wm. H. Potter, O. M. Sheldon, Mrs. O. M. Sheldon, Alfred Bateman, Mrs. Alfred Bateman and child, Theo. Muhle, V. B. Buck and nurse, Miss Buck, Thomas H. Campbell, R. E. Goodell, Dr. Charles Campbell, Mrs. Charles Campbell, child and nurse, Charles F. Tretbar, Mrs. Charles F. Tretbar, Theo. Muhle, C. Trowbridge, C. J. Osborn, C. W. Olliffe, Dr. J. S. Leaton, Miss Hattie Cowen, Miss Belle McGinnis, J. F. Fisk, Jr., John Asbury.

Per steam-ship *Calabria*, (Cunard line,) for Liverpool.—Mrs. Capt. Codman, Miss Codman, Mrs. Peabody and daughter, Miss S. McCullough, Miss Simmonds, Major John Edwards, H. Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Collins, Mrs. R. Wilson and child, W. A. Miles, J. Cushing, Jr., Miss M. W. Miles, Miss Emma Miles, Charles Grundy, Hy. Starr, H. Webster, Miss Streck, Mrs. Eason, Mrs. J. Stewart and child, Miss Wier, infant and nurse, Mrs. Spencer, Miss Mary Spencer, Miss Spencer, Miss Littlejohn, Mrs. Fayette Gales, W. R. Clare, J. P. Foster, James O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Robertson and child, D. G. Littlefield, Martin Steffin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sowerby, Thos. Masters, C. Moore, N. Baylin, Mrs. E. Phelan, Mr. and Mrs. Clemens, Thos. Lathorn, A. K. Mylis, Patrick McCaffrey, John McCaffrey, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Giles, Miss Catherine Hergerd, Miss Annie Lee, A. Rosenberg, C. E. Tuttle, O. S. Kamp, Miss G. Phelan, Miss M. Phelan, Miss H. Phelan, Miss A. Phelan, H. W. Richardson, Mrs. E. Chapman, J. D. Tracy, Miss Bebb, A. J. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Carver, Rev. David Walk, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tildesley, Mrs. Dougherty, Miss Dougherty, Jas. S. Fenton, C. Reis, James Eustis, Robert Barbour, wife, infant and nurse, Alexander King, John Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Buckner, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. John Skeen, Mrs. Lees, 2 children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Michel and 2 children.

Per steam-ship *City of Brussels*, (Inman line.)—Mrs. L. Pattison, Mrs. J. B. Ward, Mrs. T. Mills, Miss Machattie, Benj. Mantone, Mr. Straight, C. I. Ward, Charles Mordaunt and wife, Miss Maria Ryan, Miss Lucy O'Hara, Miss Austin, Mrs. I. Hackett and infant, James Howland and wife, Miss Ida Howland, John Glass, Miss Abbie Glass, Wm. Johnson, wife and two children, Robert O'Hara and wife, Charles Sandquist and wife, Mrs. Mary Wells and son, Ely Ahern, Alex. Peterson, Gen. Brisbane, Wm. Barnes, and wife, L. W. Redington, H. J. Mendenhall, Franz Falls and wife, Samuel Smith, Charles F. Grosholz, J. C. Comier, T. Tonella, A. M. Hawes, A. Guerriere, Samuel Stern, A. L. Farrington, P. Gall, J. G. Mott, Mr. Dickenson, Geo. C. Gage, Rev. E. Fitzmaurice, John Languard and wife, Master Willie Witt, Judge McClure and daughter, Charles R. Parfett and wife, Thomas Jeffrey and wife, John Robertson, G. W. Williamson, J. Rhode and wife, D. Wilkins, Schuyler Van Renster, Mrs. Barrows, Mr. Pray, Mrs. Wass, Miss Billinghurst, Leroy Knight, L. Baker, Geo. P. Burwell, S. E. Burwell, J. H. Herts, Samuel Raynor and wife, Mr. Wells, C. F. Beste and wife, E. Zaldo, Mr. Casserly, C. E. Vernan, Mr. Ruxton, J. Montedonico, H. E. Watthew, N. W. McCall, B. Sweeney.

Base-Ball and Cricket.

GAMES ARRANGED.

May 27—Mutual *vs.* Eckford, on Union Ground, and Atlantic *vs.* Nassau, at Capitoline.

May 28—Eckford *vs.* Resolute, on Union Ground, and Boston *vs.* Troy, at Troy.

May 30—Mutual *vs.* Boston, at Boston.

June 1—Mutual *vs.* Athletic, on Union Ground.

June 3—Troy *vs.* Baltimore, at Baltimore.

NOTES.

C. J. SWEASY has left the Forest City Club, there being no prospect of his being able to play this year.

The Mutuals will probably play several games with other championship clubs in Chicago during this year. On July 4, the Baltimores and Trojans meet at Chicago.

The Forest Citys, of Cleveland, left for home yesterday. The result of their tour has evidently disgusted their friends at home, and the Cleveland papers speak in no measured terms on the subject, one journal going so far as to demand a strict investigation of the causes which led to defeat. Immediately after their defeat by the Mansfields, the President of the Club telegraphed the nine to throw up their games with the Mutuals and Eckfords, and return home after playing at Troy. On reaching home reorganization will be the order of the day, and it is doubtful whether the games with the Baltimore Club—arranged to take place at Chicago on the 29th and 30th—will be played.

The Etnas, of Chicago, have reorganized, with the following nine: Pinkham, pitcher; Quin, catcher; Lapham, first base; Duffy, second base; Reid, third base; Halliman, short stop; Foley, left field; Taylor, centre field; Higgins, right field. On Thursday this nine defeated a "field" by 35 to 16.

The base-ball match between the Bostons and the Forest City Club of Cleveland, and the game between the Yale and Harvard Clubs, which were to have been played at Boston yesterday, were postponed on account of the rain.

The match yesterday at Washington, between the Mansfield and National Base-Ball Clubs, resulted in favor of the former by a score of 29 to 23.

At a game played yesterday between the clubs of the World and the TIMES, the former were defeated by a score of 20 to 10.

CRICKET.

The match announced for to-morrow between the married and single members of the St. George Club will not take place. On Thursday next the St. George eleven play the Wimaincessets, of Boston, at the Hoboken Grounds. During the Summer of the present year the "Gentleman's Eleven," of England, will pay a visit to Canada and the United States, playing all the crack local clubs. Among the visitors will be the celebrated GRACE brothers, one of whom—W. G. GRACE—is generally regarded as the most accomplished player of the day.

A Mad Steer on the Rampage in Newark, N. J.

A wild Texas steer got loose in the streets of Newark on Friday afternoon and caused considerable injury to several persons. One of the drovers was tossed into the air by the infuriated animal, and narrowly escaped with his life. It then chased a lad into the yard of TAFTZ'S brewery, and did considerable damage to the material stored there; then rushing out at the corner of Warren and Mulberry streets, it struck Dr. FINDLEY, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, threw him violently to the ground, and broke one of his arms. PETER ROWE, the gateman at the Mulberry-street crossing, was gored in the leg and seriously injured. Other persons were slightly hurt. No less than twenty shots were fired at the animal by policemen and others, but none of them were fatal until it was finally rolled over by a rifle shot.

Statistics for the Week.

Eighteen hundred and thirty persons were arrested by the Police last week, and 2,144 vagrants were accommodated with lodgings at the various Police stations.

During the past week there were 646 deaths, 378 births, and 192 marriages, showing an increase of 1 in the deaths, and a decrease of 2 in the marriages and 6 in the births, compared with those of the preceding week; 53 of the deaths were from small-pox, being an increase of 19 over the previous week. There were 71 cases of small-pox reported and discovered last week, showing a decrease of 40 from the week before.

Fire-marshal MCSPEDON reports 35 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $49,295; amount of insurance, $114,500. Ten of the fires resulted from carelessness, 10 from foul chimneys, 4 from explosion of kerosene and liquid-gas lamps, 4 from gas-light setting fire to goods, 1 from spontaneous combustion, and the rest from a variety of accidental causes.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Police Surgeons STANLEY and VAN BUREN were dismissed by the Board of Police yesterday.

A fire yesterday morning, in the premises No. 59 Mulberry-street, which are occupied by eight poor families, caused $400 damage.

ALBERT VAN SAUN, the alleged forger, was yesterday liberated on $10,000 bail, PETER TEBOE, of No. 155 Waverley-place, being his surety.

HARRIS SILBERSTEIN, aged four years, fell from the fire-escape on the third story of No. 100 Bayard-street, yesterday, and was so badly injured that he died soon after.

John Brown, John Heibner, Pat Coyle, Edward Malone and Henry Gossin, corner loafers arrested by the Eighteenth Precinct Police, were held for examination at Essex Market yesterday.

WILLIAM CARROLL, a laborer, residing in Twenty-second-street, was held for trial at Essex Market yesterday, for snapping a loaded revolver at Officer DONOVAN, of the Eighteenth Precinct.

The following officers have been elected by the Eighth Assembly District Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant Campaign Club: CHAS. SEMSEY, President; W. B. KRAFFT, Treasurer; WM. UNVERZAGT, Secretary.

The White Star steam-ship *Adriatic*, which left Liverpool on May 15, and Queenstown on May 16, reached this port yesterday. We are indebted to the management and officers of the line for valued contributions of foreign newspapers.

JAMES QUINN, of No. 551 West Eleventh-street, and WM. LANSING, of No. 711 East Twelfth-street, a painter, were held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing a horse and wagon worth $250 from JOHN SCHLUMAN, of No. 525 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn.

The Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau, Clinton-place, makes the following report for the week ending May 25: Applications for employment, 1,260; of these there were 206 males and 1,054 females; male help required, 175; female, 1,142; situations procured for 153 males and 968 females; whole number of situations procured for the week, 1,121.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, PATRICK GALLAGHER was charged with unlawfully posting a bill on an advertising board of the Olympic Theatre in Third-avenue. The complaint was dismissed, on the ground that the board was erected in violation of a City ordinance.

MORRIS MONTGOMERY, residing in Hudson City, traveling salesman for the firm of MILLS & GIBBS, of No. 410 Broadway, was committed at the Tombs, yesterday, by Judge HOGAN, on a charge of embezzlement. It was charged that he sold valuable laces and scarfs to firms in Baltimore to the value of $2,300, and converted the proceeds to his own use.

Yesterday afternoon, EDWARD STERNS, accompanied by an unknown man and woman, entered the silk house of DAVID SOLOMONS & SONS, No. 71 Leonard-street, and though they made no purchases, when the man and woman left, a piece of silk valued at $128 was missed. STERNS was arrested, and held for trial at the Tombs as a shoplifter.

HENRY WILKINS, a German, was charged, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, with assaulting Officer CRONIN, of the Thirteenth Precinct. It appeared that WILKINS, with some members of the Mozart Society, were serenading a young lady, when the officer came up and ordered them to disperse. On Mr. WILKINS returning to expostulate, the officer arrested him on a charge of assault. The prisoner was discharged.

Yesterday the Children's Church Missionary Society celebrated its anniversary in Steinway Hall, which was filled with the children of the numerous Sunday-schools in connection with the Society. Addresses were made by Col. SLIPPER, Mr. A. H. TYNG, of Illinois, Rev. Mr. MCVICKERS, of Harlem, Rev. Dr. REILLY, of New-Mexico, and others. A large number of certificate cards were presented to annual members and numerous "medals" to life members.

Yesterday afternoon, while Mr. WM. H. BULL, the messenger of the Central National Bank, was riding down in a Third-avenue car, from the Bull's Head Bank, he was pushed against by W. C. HARRISON, a well-known thief, who attempted to abstract from his pocket a wallet containing checks and other valuable securities. Mr. BULL detected the thief in the act and gave an alarm, when HARRISON jumped from the car, but was captured and locked up.

The reported suspension of a well-known commission-house which has been largely dealing in cotton lately, caused some excitement on the Cotton Exchange, yesterday. Several firms of previously good standing were also reported to be embarrassed. The suspension of the former is stated by the members of the firm, in a notice sent by them to the Exchange, to be only temporary, and that they will be able to meet their obligations in full.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 557 arrests during the past week.

The amount of taxes received during the week was $60,379 13.

The Strong-place Baptist Church has subscribed $30,000 toward the projected Brooklyn Baptist Home.

The Board of City Works estimate that $272,017 86 will be required for the maintenance of the Water Department next year.

Bishop BOWMAN, of the Methodist Church, will preach, this afternoon, in the Academy of Music.

The Williamsburg Sunday-school Association will hold an anniversary to-morrow evening, at the Lee-avenue Baptist Church.

The citizens of Greenpoint demand the immediate removal of the offal-dock from the foot of Norman-avenue, on Newtown Creek.

The Park Commissioners will hold a special meeting on Tuesday to hear the arguments of parties opposed to the assessment of property for Park improvements.

The scholars of the Sunday-schools comprising the Northern Division, are to assemble in the Tabernacle this afternoon at 4 o'clock, to rehearse the music for the anniversary.

It is expected that the Police Commissioners will appoint an Inspector to-morrow. The contest is between Ex-Inspector JOHN FOLK and Ex-Captain JACOBS.

A Free Gallery of Art is to be kept open during the Summer under the auspices of the Art Association. Hon. DEMAS BARNES has contributed for the undertaking his painting of "The Annunciation," by P. VON SCHENDEL.

The Board of Appointment did not meet yesterday, and, consequently, a third Commissioner of City Works has not yet been appointed. The Republicans favor the appointment of Supervisor DUTCHER.

On Friday afternoon MARY ANNE PARRITT, a lunatic in the Flatbush Asylum, climbed upon a window-sill, and fastening one of the sash-cords about her neck, jumped off and was strangled.

Yesterday afternoon, a laborer named JOHN MCMAHON, working in RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S foundry, at the corner of Van Brunt and Bowne streets, upset a ladle of molten metal upon his body, injuring him, it is apprehended, mortally.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The will of JOSIAH MACY, Sr., of Harrison, deceased, conveying over $300,000 in personal estate, was admitted to probate on Friday.

The first quarterly Conference of the Methodists of William's Bridge was held yesterday, and the Conference love-feast will be held in their church this morning.

The new house of worship erected in Fifth-avenue, Mount Vernon, for the Reformed Church, was dedicated on Friday afternoon. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. DR. WILLIAM ORMISTON, of the Collegiate Church, Fifth-avenue, New-York, and Rev. JOHN HALL, of New-York, occupied the pulpit in the evening.

Westchester County is enjoying the excitement of a haunted house. Some young men recently slept in a house, in Hart's Corners, which had been long uninhabited, and in the morning they declared they had been kept awake all night by the sounds of shrieks, groans, scufflings on the stairs, and other terrible noises. Two men were supposed to have been murdered in the house some years ago. There is great excitement in the hamlet, and the Coroner has been seriously requested to investigate the matter.

STATEN ISLAND.

The grocery-store of Mr. D. CORNELL, at New-Brighton, was partially burned yesterday; loss, $1,000. The building is owned by Mr. CHAS. O'CONOR.

DANIEL SHAROTT, an old Staten Islander, dropped dead yesterday morning, while dressing himself at his residence, on Montgomery-avenue, New-Brighton. An inquest was held and a verdict of death from heart-disease rendered.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark Common Council have passed an ordinance making it obligatory upon bakers to stamp upon all loaves the precise weight, together with the name of the owner.

The Schuetzen Corps, of Jersey City, Greenville, Hoboken and Carlstadt and the Jersey City Turnverein will have the opening celebration of the season at Mount Pleasant Park to-morrow.

JAMES L. BLACKMORE, a well-known resident of Jersey City, was, yesterday morning, found dead in his bed at his residence, No. 26 Railroad-avenue. Death resulted from paralysis. Coroner BURNS took possession of the body, and also of the personal estate of deceased, as he is believed to have died without kin.

MARGARET MULRAVEN and her son, THOS. MULRAVEN, living at No. 102 Essex-street, Jersey City, were yesterday arrested charged with an atrocious assault on BRIDGET O'CONNOR, living in the same house. The injured woman is not expected to live.

ABRAHAM LOW, sixty-one years of age, residing at No. 333 Eighth-avenue, Newark, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself. Deceased was a man of considerable wealth, but had for some time been depressed in spirits on account of some business difficulties. He leaves a wife and three children.

[Advertisement.]

At E. LORD'S new cleaning and dyeing office, No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., (late of Broome-st.,) branch at No. 934 Broadway, dresses, shawls, sacques, laces, feathers, gloves, &c., beautifully cleaned; coats, pants, vests, cleaned like new.

[Advertisement.]

A wreath for the poet, and a Knox's cassimere Hat for all who love comfort and appreciate elegance. Buy your hats at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

JACOBSON & CO.'S Hats are the best. Their popular establishment, at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, is crowded daily with delighted patrons.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—Robert Thomas and wife, D. G. Patton, M. Daly, L. Silvester, L. A. Haynes, T. J. Perkins, Miss Claude Houstoun, A. S. Ackley, J. Dwells, M. Apple, E. G. Ferguson, F. W. Sims, Miss Mary Godfrey, C. Vaysaire and wife, A. Kaler, E. S. Scott and wife, R. J. Wiles and wife, W. J. Whitney.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—J. B. Carrington, Mrs. Carrington, Miss E. A. Carrington, Miss H. T. Carrington, Miss M. L. Trowbridge, John B. Pell, wife and 2 daughters, G. M. Curtis, H. N. Palmer, Miss C. L. Mitchell, Mrs. Borland, Dr. C. C. Mitchell, Col. B. Acyrigg, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. A. H. Bates and servant, Rev. J. H. Pettingill, Mrs. Pettingill, Miss Pettingill and servant, Col. Reynolds, Col. Church, Mrs. Butler, Miss Butler and nurse, Mr. Coleman, Jas. D. Orton, John Dunning, C. D. Laughland, E. Stovel, Thos. Davies, A. McDonald, Thos. G. Mason, W. W. Buckley, Dr. Burns, Miss H. Baker, Mrs. D. J. Weeks, Rev. G. Langmuir, J. H. Roper, E. S. Winchester, G. B. Field, Mr. Aiken, Hon. W. Maxwell, R. L. Fowler, G. Grant, Geo. Glavis, Mr. Lunt, B. E. Browne, Col. D. Orsey, Arch. McCorkell, Dr. Wm. Morris, Thos. Carey, B. Rumsey, Frank Lord and servant, Gould Hoyt, J. Creswold Heald, Mr. Huddy, D. S. Taber, A. W. Cruikshanks, C. G. Macintire, Mr. Anderson, O. Liebmann.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah—Theodore H. Clark, W. Sumner, S. Salomon, Capt. B. R. Grant, Mrs. C. A. Reynolds and servant, Mrs. Shute, John D. Hall, wife, son, and servant, C. M. Holst, E. C. Whitney, J. P. Whitney, H. C. Folger, H. Hoyt, J. P. Ryan, C. P. Gross, M. Neville, E. S. Frye, J. C. Catlin, Mrs. Edwards, child, and servant, Mrs. Goldsmith and child, Mrs. La Cappidan, 2 children and servant, B. S. Curry, J. Hendricks, M. Coyne, S. Dzialynski, Gen. Van Wyck and wife, Chas. Hank, Mrs. Corson and 2 children, E. O'Donnell, P. Callahan, Mrs. Jas. Burke, Miss M. Dady, Mrs. Gulick and child, Mrs. S. H. Cook, John Taurm, Henry Berger, S. Knapp, E. T. Roman, Mrs. H. Douglass and 2 children, Anthony Strouse.

In steam-ship Cortes, from New-Orleans.—E. Fenner, lady and child, Mrs. Fenner, C. Trusel, Miss R. M. Smith, S. G. Telfrey, J. W. Ploker, Mr. Elliott and lady, Mrs. Wheaton, C. Tyler, Mrs. Gallagher and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:35 | Sun sets......7.19 | Moon rises.11:37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:24 | Gov. Island.11:13 | Hell Gate..12:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 25.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Calabria, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, G. G. Francklyn; Trinacria, (Br.,) Thompson, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Vandalia, (Ger.,) Franzen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Main, (Ger.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell; United States, Crowell, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Ashland, Moore, Fernandina, Jas. Hand; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan Co.; William P. Clyde, Scott, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Old Dominion, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Neptune, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Zodiac, Chapin, Salem; San Francisco, Reynolds, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) W. H. Webb; City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; A. C. Stiners, Warren, Philadelphia; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Constantine, Creevey, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Admiral (German,) Haelsop, Bremen, H. Baetier.

Barks Rothray, (Br.,) Carregi, Gibraltar for orders, John C. Seager; Adriatic, (Br.,) McKenzie, Pictou, N. B., Geo. H. Brewer; D. C. Tupper, (Br.,) Chambers, Wilmington, N. C., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; J. R. Hea, (Br.,) Baker, Windsor, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Guiding Star, (Br.,) Smith, Cork or Falmouth, S. L. Merchant & Co.; R. Murray, Jr., Pennington, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.

Brigs Excelsior, (Br.,) Meyer, Hamilton, Bermuda, D. McColl; Antic, (Br.,) Crane, Parrsboro, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Isabel, (Br.,) McLaren, Georgetown, P. E. I., Hatton, Watson & Co.; W. W. Lord, (Br.,) Veneun, Sidney, C. B., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Jabatea, (Br.,) DeCunha, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.; F. H. Odiorne, (Br.,) Howe, Pictou, N. S., Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Southern Cross, (Br.,) Murphy, Shulee, N. S., Snow & Richardson; E. Burnett, Pender, Para; Ricardo Barros, Newton, St. Jago de Cuba, James Ward & Co.; L. S. Webb, Hatch, Cat Island, B. J. Wenberg; John, Williams, Wilmington, N. C.; Spring Bird, (Br.,) McLean, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Mary E. Mangam, Beveredge, Tarpin Bay, B. J. Wenberg; A. E. Reynolds, Sipple, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Bro.; Susan, Maloney, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; Marshall O. Wells, Ross, Fall River, M. W. Jackson & Co.; Electric Spark, Parker, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Emerald, De Castro, Norwich, Rackett & Bro.; Lettie Linwood, Eldridge, Harwich.

Sloop C. Hale, Stepp, Norwich.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool May 16 and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 758 passengers to J. H. Sparks. Experienced light, variable winds throughout the entire passage, and for the last 3 ds. dense fogs, by which was detained 2 hours off Sandy Hook.

Steam-ship General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans May 18, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship Cortes, Whitman, New-Orleans May 18, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah May 22, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. May 24, 2 A. M., 20 miles S. from Cape Hatteras, passed steam-ship City of Merida, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Sarah A. Dudman, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Rose, Montevideo 64 ds., with hides, &c., to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Crossed the equator April 26 in lon. 36 30; had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Ottone, (Ital.,) Revello, Liverpool 51 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Came the northern passage and had fine weather, and been 9 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Windward, (of St John, N. B.,) Higgins, Buenos Ayres 64 ds., with hides, &c., to order. Crossed the equator May 4, in lon. 36 30; has had light northerly winds and calms south of the equator, and since fine weather.

Bark Tare, (Aust.,) Vecarich, Newcastle, England, 46 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Came a southern passage, and had light winds and calms, and been 7 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Heldahl, (Norw.,) Henricksen, Cardiff 65 ds. with railroad iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Came a southern passage, and had fine weather.

Brig Crescent, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Faulkner, Halifax 11 ds., with old iron to John W. Quincy—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Hattie E. Wheeler, (of Portland,) Bacon, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Glad Tidings, (of Port Medway, N. S.,) Lang, Halifax, 6 ds. with fish to Woodruff & Robinsons.

Schr. Hazard, (Dutch,) Korter, Maracaibo 24 ds. with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had light winds the entire passage and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. B. Spofford, Squires, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Frank Treat, Staples, Eleuthera 6 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Charles N. Bentley, Baker, Providence.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. M. L. Predmore, Ferry, New-Haven.

Schr. Ann Dole, Bunce, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, New-Haven.

Samuel N. Smith, Springer, Wickford.

Schr. Fashion, Carberry, New-Haven.

Schr. Fleetwing, Nash, New-Haven.

Schr. C. J. Errickson, Jones, Boston.

Schr. Haze, McName, Greenwich.

WIND—Sundown, light W.; cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Main, for Bremen; Vandalia, for Hamburg; Trinacria, for Glasgow; City of Brussels, Calabria, Egypt and Oceanic, for Liverpool; San Francisco, for Bermuda; City of Austria, for Galveston; United States and George Cromwell, for New-Orleans; Ashland, for Fernandina; General Barnes, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 25.—Arr. steamers Seminole, from Savannah; Leopard, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York; ship San Carlos, from Valparaiso; barks Frank, from Trapani; Lochee, from Cienfuegos; brigs N. A. Williams, from do.; Sullivan, from Trinidad; schr. Kit Carson, from Bermuda.

LEWES, Del., May 25.—Arr. bark Jane Anna, from Liverpool.

NORFOLK, Va., May 25.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports: Passed in for Baltimore brig Enduras and schr. Easton, from the West Indies; bark Sindbad, from Ardrossan; brig D. C. Chapman, from Matanzas. Passed out bark James Primrose and Ben Nevis for Nova Scotia; bark Exchange for St. Marys; ship Uncle Joe for Rotterdam; schr. Harriet Baker for the West Indies.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 25.—Cld. steam-ships North Point, for Baltimore; San Jacinto, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 25.—Arr. brigs Robin, Rondout, for Boston; Amelia Ann, New-York, for Halifax; schrs. J. F. Carner and Zicaro, Hoboken, for Boston; B. L. Sherman, Weehawken, for do.; Grand Island and Louis Walsh, Elizabethport, for Portland; Boaz, do., for Lynn; Saxon, do., for Bangor; Charles Heath, Hoboken, for Newburyport; A. M. Lee, Boston, for Philadelphia; Ocean Traveler, Beverly, for do.

Sld. all before reported, except schrs. Sinbad and Zicaro.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 25.—H. M. ship Eclipse has arrived here from Bermuda.

HAVANA, May 25.—The bark Augustine Kobbe has arrived at Matanzas.

HAVANA, May 24.—Arr. steam-ship City of Mexico, Zimmerman, Vera Cruz, for New-York, to sail 25th.

Lace and Nottingham

CURTAINS!

Slightly Damaged by Smoke.

GREAT BARGAINS.

CRETONNES,

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,

OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,

No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

300 CHOICE LOTS AT AUCTION,

BETWEEN CRANFORD AND WESTFIELD,

fifty-three minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

Being the Well-Known

OAKLAND PROPERTY.

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1872,

AT 12½ P. M., ON THE PREMISES.

This property is choice in every particular, fronts the track of the railway, and is in the midst of fine improvements. Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Luncheon before the sale.

Special train from foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M.

For maps and passes apply to

GRIFFITH & PRENTISS,
NO. 40 WALKER-ST.,

and to the Auctioneers.

WEBER

PIANO-FORTES.

Pronounced by the first Musical Talent, Seminarians, the Press, &c., the

BEST PIANOS MADE.

Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.

WAREROOMS,

5TH-AV.,

Corner 16th-st., New-York.

PROSPECT PARK

FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.

SPRING MEETING,

COMMENCING TUESDAY, MAY 28.

Purse No. 1, $600, for horses that have never beaten three minutes; seven entries.

Purse No. 2, $1,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:31; seven entries.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, May 29.

Purse No. 3, $1,200, for horses that have never beaten 2:34; eight entries.

Purse No. 4, $2,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:25; seven entries.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, May 30.

Purse No. 5, $1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:39; eleven entries.

Purse No. 6, $1,700, for horses that have never beaten 2:27; seven entries.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, May 31.

Purse No. 7, $600, for horses that have never beaten 2:48; six entries.

NOTICE.—The premium of $2,500, free for all, not having been filled, another purse will be substituted, of which due notice will be given.

Races commence each day at 3 o'clock.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President.

GEO. W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

WILLIAM ORTON, PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, SIR FRANCIS CROSSLEY, QUEEN LOUISA, of PRUSSIA, with a dozen other portraits, &c., in June number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. [Newsmen have it, or will procure it.] Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, by Gov. Brown, of Missouri, is full of useful suggestion; "What is the Tariff Question?" by Horace Greeley, will attract attention; "Steal or Starve," by Rosine Knight, is pathetic; Monticello, Home of Thomas Jefferson, by Mrs. Halloway, is interesting. Artists will enjoy the Stereoscope, or the Marvels of Binocular Vision; also, Anatomy and Philosophy of Expression, illustrated; The Chinese in the Philippines, by Capt. Beckwith, illustrated. Walking, its Effects on Health; Preachers and Preaching, by H. W. Beecher; His Views on the Study of Human Nature; The Bible not Enough; Divine and Human; Total Depravity; Materialism, &c.; "What can I do Best?" The Shakers—Have they Made a Mistake? Sketch of Ann Lee; Office-Seeking; Carbon and its Different Forms: Diamond, Graphite, Coal. What do we Understand by Adam? Life Insurance; Can we Mold our Features? Spiritualism Answered by Science; Light and Colors; Electricity and Life, with much other most instructive matter. Only 30 cents; $3 a year. End of Volume 54. A new volume begins with next number. S. R. WELLS,
No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

WARREN RANGE

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